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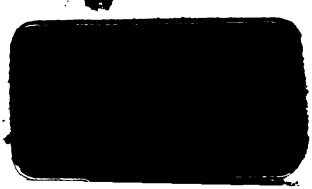

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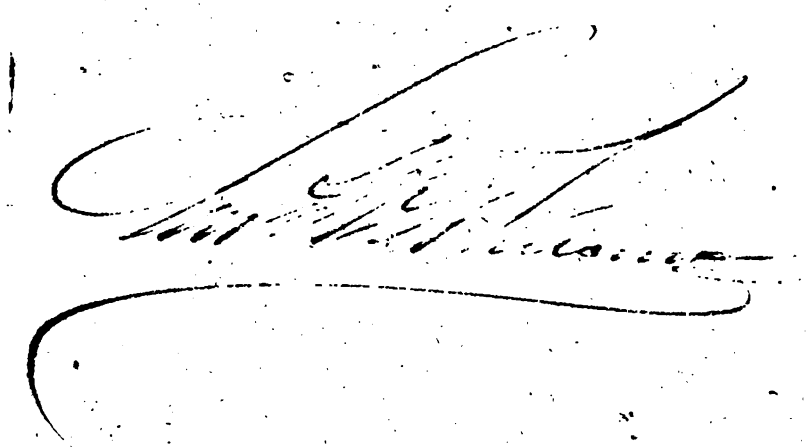

MARSHALL'S

SPELLING BOOK

OF THE

English Language;

OR,

THE TEACHER'S ASSISTANT:

IN WHICH THE ORTHOGRAPHY AND PRONUNCIATION ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF WALKER.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF

COMMON SCHOOLS.

BY ELIHU F. MARSHALL.

FIRST REVISED EDITION.

CONCORD, N. H.
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NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, *to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixtn day of February, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1826, *Elihu F. Marshall*, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"*Marshall's Spelling Book of the English Language; or the Teacher's Assistant, in which the orthography and pronunciation are in accordance with the principles of Walker. Designed for the use of common schools. By Elihu F. Marshall. Revised edition.*"

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act "for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and "books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein "mentioned;" and also to the act entitled, "An act supplementary to an act "entitled, 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of "maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during "the times therein mentioned;' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of "designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints"

R. R. LANSING,
Clerk of the Northern District of New-York.

PREFACE

TO THE REVISED EDITION.

IN compliance with an invitation in the preface to the first edition, many judicious teachers have suggested a few alterations: some consequential, and others, perhaps, matters of taste or prejudice; but all deserving, as they have received, the author's attention. He has therefore availed himself of their experience, and made such improvements as he deemed compatible with the nature and design of his compilation.

The first material alteration is the substitution of a familiar description of the seasons, embellished with appropriate cuts, for a few pages of primitive and derivative words. Of these, however, it is believed that a sufficient number is still retained; while the reading lessons that have been added, treating, as they do, of objects familiar to the youthful mind, will increase the interest, without lessening the utility of the work.

A vocabulary of words of similar sound, but of various signification, has also been inserted in place of the table of scripture names.

Among the less important additions, are the numerical references affixed to those words, the pronunciation of which is governed by other than ordinary or obvious principles.—These figures refer to the numbers in the Principles of Pronunciation inserted in this work, while the different letters are defined, and the sounds of the vowels explained at large.

Although great care has been taken to preserve accuracy in the orthography, the accentuation, and the division of syllables in the former editions, several errours have unavoidably escaped. As the author of a spelling book lately published, has been at the trouble to enumerate them, and insert the catalogue in his preface, it is proper that I should state, by way of explanation, that many of the words, the orthography or pronunciation of which he considers erroneous, are in strict accordance with the text of Walker. I cannot better illustrate the difficulty of attaining to perfect accuracy than

by mentioning the fact, that even the sagacious author above alluded to, has left a far greater number of errours in his own work, than he has discovered in mine.

On the whole, it is believed that the improvements contained in the present edition of this spelling book, render it still more worthy of the distinguished encouragement it has heretofore received; and in the hope that it will be scrutinized with candour, and judged from its intrinsick worth, rather than the representation of interest or prejudice, it is submitted to the examination of the publick.

Rochester, 1826.

TO TEACHERS.

It should be observed, that all unaccented syllables, terminating with a Roman *e* preserve the antecedent vowel in the same syllable, long, as the *i* in pine, &c.; but when the concluding *e* is italick, the other vowel is short, as the *i* in examine, &c. The final *e* in accented syllables is mute, as the figures denote the sounds of the vowels over which they are placed. Walker pronounces many words in several ways; but generally in this work, the preferable one only is pointed out. Where any doubts exist, reference can be had to his large *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary.*

There is perhaps no better mode of enabling the learner to turn to practical use what he has acquired in theory, than by teaching him to reply, with readiness, to various questions relating to his studies. A few, therefore, of these, with their answers, are given for the general direction of teachers.

Ques. What sound has *a* in bag?
Ans. It has the fourth sound as in fat.
Q. What sound has *e* in ten?
A. It has the second sound, as in met.
Q. What sound has *i* in wit?
A. It has the second sound, as in pin.
Q. What sound has *o* in vote?
A. It has the first sound, as in no.

Q. What sound has *u* in bush?
A. It has the third sound, as in bull.

Thus scholars may be interrogated through all the tables. A few samples of questions on the principles of pronunciation are also given, as follows:

Q. What are the first principles or elements of pronunciation?
A. They are letters.
Q. How many are there?
A. Twenty-six.
Q. How are the letters divided?
A. Into vowels and consonants.
Q. How many vowels are there?
A. There are five.
Q. What are their names?
A. *a, e, i, o, u.* *Y* and *w* are vowels when they end a syllable or word.

PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION,

ON WHICH THE SUBSEQUENT WORK IS FOUNDED.

1. The first principles, or elements of pronunciation, are letters; which are twenty-six, viz. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.—*See Principle* 1, *Walker's Dictionary.*

2. To these may be added, ff, fi, fl, ffi, ffl, and &, or *et per se and.*

3. The letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants.*

Definition of Vowels and Consonants.

4. A vowel, (of which there are five, viz. a, e, i, o, u,) is a simple sound, formed by a continued effusion of the breath, and a certain conformation of the mouth, without any alteration in the position, or any motion of the organs of speech, from the moment the sound commences, till it ends;—*y* and *w* are called vowels when they end a syllable, or word; and consonants when they begin one.—*See p.* 5, *W.'s D.*

5. A consonant may be defined to be an interruption of the effusion of vocal sound, arising from the application of the organs of speech to each other.—*See p.* 7, *W.'s D.*

6. The vowels *a, e, o,* are called *simple,* because they are formed by one conformation of the organs only; and *i* and *u* are called *compound,* because the organs alter their position before the letter is completely sounded.—*See p.* 8, *W.'s D.*

Classification of Vowels and Consonants.

7. Two vowels, forming but one syllable, are a diphthong; as *ae* in *Cæsar, ao* in *gaol, eo* in *people, oy* in *boy,* &c.—*See p.* 17, *W.'s D.*

8. Three vowels, forming but one syllable, are a triphthong; as *eau* in *beauty, iou* in *vicious,* &c.—*See p.* 17, *W.'s D.*

9. The consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z,* and *y* and *w,* when beginning a syllable; and they are all divisible into *mutes, semi-vowels,* and *liquids.*—*See p.* 14 *and* 18, *W.'s D.*

10. The *mutes* are such as emit no sound without a vowel, as *b, p, t, d, k,* and *c* and *g* hard.—*See p.* 19, *W.'s D.*

11. The semi-vowels are such as emit a sound without the concurrence of a vowel, as *f, v, s, z, x,* and *c* soft, or *i.*—*See*

12. The liquids are such as flow into, or unite easily with the mutes, *l, m, n, r.*—*See p.* 21, *W.'s D.*

13. The consonants are again divided into *sharp* or *flat*, *simple* or *aspirated.*—*See p.* 22, *W.'s D.*

14. The sharp consonants are *p, f, t, s, k,* and *c* hard.—*See p.* 23, *W.'s D.*

15. The flat consonants are *b, v, d, z,* and *g* hard.—*See p.* 24, *W.'s D.*

16. The simple consonants are those which have always the sound of one letter unmixed with others, as *b, p, f, v, k, g* hard, and *g* soft, or *j.*—*See p.* 25, *W.'s D.*

17. The aspirated consonants are those which have sometimes a hiss or aspiration joined with them, which mingles with the letter, and alters the sound to *sh, j,* or *zh,* as *t* in *motion, c* in *social, d* in *soldier, s* in *mission* or *fusion,* and *z* in *azure,* &c.—*See p.* 26, *W.'s D.*

18. The consonants are also divided into *labials, dentals, gutturals,* and *nasals.*—*See p.* 27, *W.'s D.*

19. The labials are *b, p, f, v.* The dentals are *t, d, s, z,* and soft *g.* The gutturals are *k, g, c* hard, and *g* hard. The nasals are *m, n,* and *ng.*—*See p.* 28, *W.'s D.*

Vowels.

20. *A,* in its first orthographical application, has the *long, slender, open* sound, when followed by a single consonant, and *e* mute, as *fate,* &c. The only exceptions are *have, are,* and *gape.* The *a* has the same sound when ending an accented syllable, as *paper,* &c. The only exceptions are *father, master,* and *water.*—*See p.* 73, 74, 75, &c. *W.'s D.*

21. *A,* in its second application, has what is called the long sound of the Italian *a,* as in *far,* &c.—*See p.* 78, *W.'s D.*

22. *A,* in its third application, has what is called the Saxon sound, as in *fall,* &c.—*See p.* 83, *W.'s D.*

23. *A,* in its fourth application, has the short sound of the Italian *a,* as in *fat,* &c. It sometimes is like *o* fig. 4, especially when it follows *w.*

24. The first sound of *e* is that which it has when lengthened by the mute *e* final, as in *me, glebe,* &c. or when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it, as *se-cre-tion,* &c. except the words *where* and *there,* in which the first *e* is sounded like *a,* under figure 1st.—*See p.* 93, *W.'s D.*

This sound before *r* is apt to slide into short *u*.—*See p.* 95, *W.'s D.*

26. The 1st *e*, in the poetick contractions *e'er*, and *ne'er*, is sounded like *a*, under figure 1. When *e* follows *r*, it is sounded like *u*, thus *lucre* is pronounced *lu-kur*.—*See p.* 98, *W.'s D.*

27. The vowel *e*, in a final unaccented syllable, is apt to slide into short *i*. *Faces* is pronounced *fa-ciz*.—*See p.* 99, *W.'s D.*

28. The *e*, in preterits of verbs, and in participles ending in *ed*, is generally mute.—*See p.* 104, *W.'s D.*

29. The first sound of *i* is heard in monosyllables terminating with *e* final, as in *pine*. When *i* terminates an accented syllable, it has the 1st sound. In monosyllables ending in *nd*, it has also its 1st sound, as *find*. In three words ending with *ld*, it has also its first sound, as *child, mild, wild*, and in one very irregularly ending with *nt*, as *pint*.—See *p.* 106, *W.'s D.*

30. The 2d sound of the *i* is heard in *pin, him;* and when ending an unaccented syllable it has nearly the sound of *e* under figure 1.—*See p.* 107, *W.'s D.*

31. When *i* is succeeded by *r*, and another consonant not in a final syllable, it has exactly the sound of *e* in *vermin*, &c. *Virtue* is pronounced *ver-tshu*, &c. which approaches to the sound of *u* short, but if *i* precedes *r* followed by a consonant in a final syllable, it is a perfect *u* in sound, as in *bird*, &c. *See p.* 108, *W.'s D.*

32. *Mirth, birth, gird, girt, skirt, girl, whirl*, and *firm*, are exceptions to principle 31st; the *i* being sounded like *e* No. 2d.

33. When *i* comes before double or single *r*, followed by a vowel, it preserves its pure, short or 2d sound, as in *spirit*.

34. In words of French origin, and in some English words, *i* has the sound of *ee*.—*See p.* 111, *W.'s D.*

35. There is a remarkable sound of the vowel *i* in many words where it sounds equivalently to initial *y*.—This is occasioned by another vowel following it in an unaccented syllable, not preceded by any of the dentals. Thus *mil-ia-ry* is pronounced *mil-ya-ry*.—*See p.* 113, *W.'s D.*

36. When an accented syllable, beginning with a consonant, is preceded by *i* constituting a syllable, it has its pure 1st sound.

37. When *i* ends the 1st syllable, and the accent is on the 2d, commencing with a vowel, it generally preserves its first sound, as in *di-am-e-ter*, &c.—*See p.* 116, *W.'s D.*

38. *Chi, ci, cli, cri, li, pri,* and *tri,* being the first syllable, and the subsequent syllable having the accent on it, preserve the first sound of *i.*—*See p.* 120, *W.'s D.*

39. *Fi, mi, phi, pi, pli, ri, si, ti,* all preserve the *i* short, or sound number 2.

40. There is one rule of very great extent in words of this termination, which have the accent on the penultimate syllable (or last but one;) and that is, that the *i,* in the final syllable of such words, is short.—*See p.* 140, *W.'s D.*

41. Words ending in *ice, ile,* and *ise,* generally have the *i* short. Those ending in *ide, ize,* and *ife,* have the *i* long.—*See p.* 142, &c. *W.'s D.*

42. In the termination *ite,* when the accent is on it, the *i* is always long, as in *requite;* but when the accent is on the last syllable but two, the *i* is generally short.

43. The termination *ive,* when the accent is on it, is always long, as in *hive;* except the two verbs *live* and *give,* with their participles. But when the accent is not on this termination, it is always short, except the word be a gentile; as *Argive,* which gives the *i* long.—*See p.* 157, *W.'s D.*

44. The first and most particular sound of the letter *o,* is the sound given it in the alphabet; it requires the mouth to be formed similar to the letter, in order to pronounce it, as *no, so,* &c. This sound is likewise found under several combinations of other vowels with this letter, as in *moan, groan,* &c.; and before *st,* it has frequently the 1st sound.—*See p.* 162, *W.'s D.*

45. The 2d sound of the vowel *o,* is that corresponding with double *o,* as *prove, move,* &c.—*See p.* 164, *W.'s D.*

46. The 3d sound of *o* is heard in *nor, for.*—*See p.* 167, *W.'s D.*

47. The 4th sound of *o* is heard in *not, hot.*—*See p.* 163, *W's D.*

48. The letter *o* is frequently sounded like *u,* as in *mother.* In *woman, bosom, worsted,* and *wolf, o* is sounded like *u,* under figure 3d.—*See p.* 169, *W.'s D.*

49. The *o* is suppressed in a final unaccented syllable, beginning with *t,* as *button,* except when *x* precedes the *t.*

50. The 1st sound of *u* is heard in *tube,* or when end-

ing an accented syllable. The letter *u* is exactly the pronoun *you*.—*See p.* 171, *W.'s D.*

51. The 2d sound of *u* is the short sound heard in *tub*.

52. The 3d sound of *u* is that heard in *bull, pull,* &c.

53. There is a strange deviation of this letter from its regular sound in the words *busy, business,* and *bury*. In the first two the *u* sounds like *i* under fig. 2.—*See p.* 78, *W.'s D.*

54. *Y final,* either in a word or syllable, is a pure vowel, and has exactly the same sound as *i* would have in the same situation.—*See p.* 180, *W.'s D.*

55. The 2d sound of the vowel *y* is its short sound, heard in *system,* and is equivalent to *i* fig. 2.—*See p.* 181, *W.'s D.*

56. The unaccented sound of this letter at the end of a syllable, like that of *i* in the same situation, is always like the 1st sound of *e*; thus *vanity,* if sound alone were consulted, might be written *van-i-tee*.—*See p.* 182, *W.'s D.*

57. The exception to this rule is, when *f* precedes the *y* in a final syllable; the *y* is then pronounced as long and open as if the accent were on it, and this long sound continues when the *y* is changed into *i*.—*See p.* 183, *W.'s D.*

58. That *w* final is a vowel is not disputed; when in this situation it is equivalent to *oo*; as in *vow*.—*See p.* 189, *W.'s D.*

59. A diphthong may be defined to be too simple vocal sounds by one and the same emission of breath, and joined in such a manner that each loses a portion of its natural length; *ea, eu, ew, ia, ie, io, oi, ou, ow, oy, ua, ue, ui,* are the proper diphthongs; and as these diphthongs begin in that part of the mouth where *s, c* soft, and *t*, are formed, that coalescence ensues, which forms the aspirated hiss in the numerous terminations, *sion, tion, tial,* &c.; and by a direct consequence, in those ending in *ure, une,* as *future, fortune,* &c.; for the letter *u*, when long, exactly coalesces with the preceding *s, c,* or *t*, and draws it into the aspirated hiss of *sh*, or *tsh*.—*See p.* 193 *to* 196, *W.'s D.*

60. The improper diphthongs are *ae, ai, ea, au, aw, ee, ei, ea, ey, ie, oa, o, oo, ow*.—*See p.* 197, *W's D.*

61. The triphthongs having but two sounds, are merely ocular, and must be classed with the proper diphthongs: as, *aye, eau, eou, ieu, iew, oeu*.—*See p.* 198, *W's D.*

62. *Ae* is sounded as *e*.—*See p.* 199, *W.'s D.*

Ai is sounded like *a* under fig. 1.—also like *e* fig. 2.

Ao is sounded like *a* under fig. 1.—*See p.* 212. *W.'s D.*

Au is sounded like *a* under fig. 3, except when followed by *n* and another consonant. They also sound like *o* fig. 4.

Aw is sounded like *a* under fig. 3.—*See p.* 219, *W.'s D.*

Ay is sounded like *a* under fig. 1.—*See p.* 220, *W.'s D.*

Aye is sounded like *a* under fig. 1, except when it comes immediately after the accent in a final syllable, when it is sounded like *ai* in *Captain*, pronounced *captin.*

63. *Ea* has the first sound of *e*, and this is called its regular sound: it has another called its irregular sound, equivalent to the 2d sound of *e.*—*See p.* 226, *W.'s D.*

64. When *ea* comes before *r*, it is apt to slide into the short *u*, or *u* number 2.—*See p.* 237, *W.'s D.*

65. *Eau* is a French rather than an English triphthong, being found only in words derived from that language.—Its sound is that of *o* number 1.—*See p.* 245, *W.'s D.*

66. *Ee*, diphthong in all words, except those that end in *r*, has a squeezed sound of long open *e*, formed by a closer application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, than in that vowel singly. This, however, with some, is a controvertible point, and *ee* may be considered as equivalent to the long *e.*

67. *Ei* seems to be the same as *ey* when under the accent, which is like long slender *a*, synonymous with *a* fig. 1.

68. *Ei* has the sound of long open *e* under fig. 1, in many words. In some, that of *i* under fig. 1.—*See p.* 250, *W.'s D.*

69. *Eo* is quite anomalous in its sound, being sometimes divided, at others sounded like *e* number 1 or 2.—*See p.* 256, *W.'s D.*

70. *Eou*, preceded by the dentals *d* or *t*, melts them into the sound of *j* or *tsh:* thus *hideous* and *piteous* are pronounced *hid-je-ous* and *pitsh-e-ous.*—*See p.* 263, *W.'s D.*

71. *Eu*, or *u*, is generally sounded like *u* under fig. 1. The exception frequently is, that *u* sounds like *oo* when it follows *r.* Likewise *ew* is pronounced like *u* long, excepting in *shew*, *strew*, and *sew*, which are *sho*, *stro*, and *so.* *Ewe* is pronounced *yew.* *Ew*, when preceded by *r*, is sounded like *oo.*

72. *Ey*, when the accent is on it, is sounded like *ay*, or *ei* in *vein.* *Key* and *ley* are the only exceptions. When *ey* is unaccented, it is sounded like *ee.* *Eye* is like the initial *I.*

73. *Ia*, in the terminations *ian*, *ial*, *iard*, and *iate*, forms but one syllable.—*See p.* 272, *W.'s D.*

74. The regular sound of *ie* is that of *ee*—*See p.* 275, *W.'s D.*

75. In the numerical terminations *ieth*, the vowels ought always to be kept distinct.—*See p.* 279, *W.'s D.*

76. When this diphthong helps to form the plural of nouns, it retains either the long or short sound as the *y* did in the singular, as, *fly* makes *flies*. The same may be observed of the 3rd persons and participles of verbs.—*See p.* 282, *W.'s D.*

77 *Ieu* occurs in few words, and is sounded like *u* number 1 except in the word *lieutenant*, where it is sounded like *e* (under fig. 2.) and *v* as *lev-ten-ant.*—*See p.* 284, *W.'s D.*

78. When the accent falls on the first of the letters *io*, they form two distinct syllables, as in *violet.*—*See p.* 287, *W.'s D.*

79. In the very numerous termination *ion, io* is pronounced in one syllable, like *u* number 2, except when it is preceded by a liquid, as *minion*, &c. where *io*, though but one syllable, is heard distinctly: the same may be observed when it is preceded by any of the other consonants, except *s* and *t*, where these vowels are heard separately. But *tion* and *sion* are pronounced in one syllable, like the verb *shun.*—*See p.* 290, *W.'s D.*

80. The only exception to this rule is, when the *t* is preceded by *s*: in this case the *t* goes into *tsh.*—*See p.* 291, *W.'s D.*

81. The triphthong *iou*, when preceded by a liquid, or any mute but a dental, is generally heard distinctly in two syllables; as in *various, glorious, abstemious, ingenious:* but when preceded by the dentals *t*, soft *c*, and *s*, these vowels coalesce into one syllable, pronounced like *shus.*

82. The same tendency of these vowels to coalesce after a dental, and draw it to aspiration, makes us hear *tedious, odious*, &c. pronounced as if written *te-je-us, o-je-us*, &c.; for as *d* is but flat *t*, it is no wonder it should be subject to the same aspiration, when the same vowels follow. *Indian* is pronounced *in-je-an.*—*See p.* 293, *W.'s D.*

83. The diphthong *oa* is regularly pronounced as the *o* under number 1, excepting in *broad, abroad*, and *groat.*—*See p.* 295, *W.'s D.*

84. *Oe* is seldom found in the English, but in the learned languages it is sounded like single *e*, as in *An-toe-ci.*—*See p.* 296, *W.'s D.*

85. The general and almost universal sound of the diphthong *oi*, is that of *a* in *water*, and the first *e* in *metre*. This double sound is very distinguishable in *boil*, and many other

86. The regular sound of the diphthong *oo* is that heard in *moon, soon,* &c. *Oo* has also a short sound as in *wool* &c. pronounced wůl.

87. *Ou* is the most regular assemblage of vowels in ou language, as in *bound, found,* &c. which may be called it proper sound. It has also a sound like that of *u* under fig 3, in many words.—*See p.* 313, *W.'s D.*

88. The 3d sound of *ou* is heard in *woo,* &c. 4th sound i heard in *though,* &c. 5th sound, in *ought,* &c. 6th sound i *would,* &c. 7th sound, in *cough,* &c.

89. The elementary sound of the diphthong *ow* is th same as the first sound of *ou,* and is heard in *how, now,* &c but *ow* sounded similarly to *o* under figure 1st, obtains i many words, as *slow, crow,* &c.—*See p.* 322, *W.'s D.*

90. The diphthong *oy* is but another form of *oi,* and i pronounced exactly like it.—*See p.* 329, *W.'s D.*

91. When the *a* in the diphthong *ua* is pronounced, the has the power of *w,* which unites both into one syllabl The *u* after *g* is silent as in *guard,* &c.—The *a* has man times also the sound of *o* fig. 4.

92. The diphthong *ue* like *ua* when it forms only on syllable, and both letters are pronounced, has the *u* sounde like *w.*—*See p.* 334, *W.'s D.*

93. The diphthong *ue,* when in a final syllable, sinks th *e,* and the *u* is sounded as under No. 1st, except in wor where the *r* comes before *u;* in this case it is sounded lik *oo.* In some words *u* is silent and *e* pronounced; in othe again *u* and *e* are both dropped.—*See p.* 335, *W.'s D.*

94. The *u* in the diphthong *ui,* as in *ua* and *ue,* whe both vowels are pronounced without forming two syllable is pronounced like *w.* The *u* after *g* is mute, as in *guil* When this diphthong is preceded by *r,* it is pronounce like *oo,* as in *bruise,* &c.

95. The diphthong *uy,* with the accent on it, sinks th *u,* and pronounces the *y* like *i* under fig. 1. But when th accent is not on this diphthong, it is sounded like *e* und fig. 1.—*See p.* 345, *W.'s D.*

96. *A Table of the simple and Diphthongal Vowels r ferred to by the Figures over the Letters in this work.*

1 a. The long slender English *a,* as in fate, paper, & p. 20 in this book, (*or* 73 in Walker's Dictionary.)

2 a. The long Italian *a*, as in far, father, papa, &c. p. 21 in this book, (*or* 77, *W.'s D.*)

3 a. The broad German *a*, as in fall, wall, &c. p. 22 in this book, (*or* 83, *W.'s D.*)

4 a. The short sound of the Italian *a*, as in fat, &c. p. 23 in this book, (*or* 81, *W.'s D.*)

1 e. The long *e*, as in me, metre, here, &c. p. 24 in this book, (*or* 93, *W.'s D.*)

2 e. The short *e*, as in met, get, let, &c. p. 25 in this book, (*or* 95, *W.'s D.*)

1 i. The long diphthongal *i*, as in pine, title, &c. p. 29 in this book, (*or* 105, *W.'s D.*)

2 i. The short simple *i*, as in pin, tittle, &c. p. 30 in this book, (*or* 107, *W.'s D.*)

1 o. The long open *o*, as in no, note, &c. p. 44 in this book, (*or* 162, *W.'s D.*)

2 o. The long close *o*, as in move, prove, &c. p. 45 in this book, (*or* 164, *W.'s D.*)

3 o. The long broad *o*, as in nor, for, &c. like broad *a*, p. 22, and 46 in this book, (*or* 167, *W.'s D.*)

4 o. The short broad *o*, as in not, hot, &c. p. 47 in this book, (*or* 163, *W.'s D.*)

1 u. The long diphthongal *u*, as in tube, cupid, &c. p. 50 in this book, (*or* 171, *W.'s D.*)

2 u. The short simple *u*, as in tub, cup, &c. p. 51 in this book, (*or* 172, *W.'s D.*)

3 u. The middle or obtuse *u*, as in bull, pull, &c. p. 52 in this book, (*or* 173, *W.'s D.*)

oi. The long broad *o*, and the short *i*, as in oil, &c. p. 85 in this book, (*or* 299, *W.'s D.*)

ou. The long broad *o*, and the middle obtuse *u*, as in thou, pound, sound, found, &c. p. 87 in this book, (*or* 313, *W.'s D.*)

97. When the letter *d* is followed by *ie*, *ie*, *ia*, *eou*, or *u* preceded by the accent, it is generally sounded like *gzh*, or the consonant *j*; *soldier* is universally pronounced as if written *sol-jer*; *grandeur*, *gran-jur*, &c.—*See p.* 376, *W's D.*

98. The same observations respecting the letter *t* will also hold true when it follows the accent, and is followed by *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *iu*, or *u*, to draw it into the aspirated sound of *tch* or *tsh*; thus, *nature* is pronounced *na-tshure*: *creature*, *cre-tshure*.

EXPLANATION

OF THE PAUSES AND OTHER CHARACTERS USED IN WRITING.

A *Comma* (,) is a pause of sufficient length to say one.

A *Semicolon* (;) one, two.

A *Colon* (:) one, two, three, four.

A *Period* (.) one, two, three, four, five, six.

An *Interrogation* point (?) shows when a question is asked; as, *What do you see?*

An *Exclamation* point (!) is a mark of wonder or surprise; as, *My friend! this conduct amazes me!*

The pause of an interrogation or exclamation point is the same as that of a colon, when followed by a small letter; or a period, when followed by a capital letter.

() A *Parenthesis* includes a part of a sentence, which is generally unimportant, and should be read quicker, and in a weaker tone of voice.

[] *Brackets* include words that serve to explain an antecedent word or sentence.

- A *Hyphen* joins words or syllables; as *Sea-water, Ale-House.*

' An *Apostrophe* shows when a word is abbreviated, as *us'd* for *used.*

^ A *Caret* shows when a word or number of words are omitted through mistake; as, "*This is my Book.*"

" A *Quotation* includes a passage taken from some other author in his own words.

☞ The *Index* points to some remarkable passage.

¶ The *Paragraph* begins a new subject.

§ The *Section* is used to divide chapters.

*†‡|| The *Asterisk*, and other references, point to a note in the margin or bottom of a page.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

Sentences should begin with a capital letter. Also every line in poetry. Proper names, which are the names of persons, places, rivers, mountains, lakes, &c. should begin with a capital. Also the name of the Supreme Being, the pronoun *I*, and interjection *O*.

ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H
I J K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X
Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u v w x y z &.

ITALICK LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H I J
K L M N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o
p q r s t u v w x y z &.

FIGURES.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

THE ALPHABET.

Roman Letters.		*Italick.*		*Names of Letters.*
a	A	*a*	*A*	a
b	B	*b*	*B*	bee
c	C	*c*	*C*	see
d	D	*d*	*D*	dee
e	E	*e*	*E*	e
f	F	*f*	*F*	eff
g	G	*g*	*G*	jee
h	H	*h*	*H*	aitch
i	I	*i*	*I*	i, *or*, eye
j	J	*j*	*J*	jay
k	K	*k*	*K*	kay
l	L	*l*	*L*	el
m	M	*m*	*M*	em
n	N	*n*	*N*	en
o	O	*o*	*O*	o
p	P	*p*	*P*	pee
q	Q	*q*	*Q*	cue
r	R	*r*	*R*	ar
s	S	*s*	*S*	ess
t	T	*t*	*T*	tee
u	U	*u*	*U*	u, *or*, you
v	V	*v*	*V*	vee
w	W	*w*	*W*	double u
x	X	*x*	*X*	eks
y	Y	*y*	*Y*	wy
z	Z	*z*	*Z*	ze
&		&		and

Double LETTERS.

ff, fi, fl, ffl, ffi.

TABLE I.

Lesson I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu
ça			co	cu
da	de	di	do	du
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku

Lesson II.

ga			go	gu
ha	he	hi	ho	hu
la	le	li	lo	lu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	ni	no	nu

Lesson III.

ra	re	ri	ro	ru
pa	pe	pi	po	pu
sa	se	si	so	su
ta	te	ti	to	tu
va	ve	vi	vo	vu
wa	we	wi	wo	wu

Lesson IV.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug

Lesson V.

al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur

Lesson VI.

as	es	is	os	us
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
at	et	it	ot	ut
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

Lesson VII.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu

Lesson VIII.

bra	bre	bri	bro	bru
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu

Lesson IX.

cha	che	chi	cho	chu	chy
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly

Lesson X.

spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
qua	que	qui	quo		quy
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
	ce	ci			cy
	ge	gi			gy

Lesson XI.

ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky
tha	the	thi	tho	thu	thy
tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
sca			sco	scu	

Lesson XII.

spla	sple	spli	splo	splu	sply
spra	spre	spri	spro	spru	spry
stra	stre	stri	stro	stru	stry
swa	swe	swi	swo	swu	swy

TABLE II.

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn,—nō, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll—indicate the sound of the vowels.

The figures over the letters refer to the vowels in the words at the top of the page, and mark the sounds of the vowels in all the words over which they are placed. The *a* in *bag*, *fag*, &c. has the 4th sound.

Words of One Syllable.

Lesson I.

Bâg	bĭg	bŏg	bŭg	dĕn	căp	bĭt	dŏt
fag	dig	dog	dug	hen	gap	cit	got
cag	fig	fog	hug	men	lap	hit	hot
gag	gig	hog	lug	pen	map	pit	jot
hag	pig	jog	mug	ten	rap	sit	lot
rag	wig	log	tug	wen	tap	wit	not

Go up. Is he up? We do so.
Go in. So am I. Do so to us.
Go on. Do go on. Do as we do.

Lesson II.

Măn	fŏb	băd	bĕd	bĭd	fŏp	bĕt	bŭt
can	job	had	fed	did	hop	get	cut
pan	mob	lad	led	lid	lop	let	hut
ran	rob	mad	red	hid	mop	met	nut
van	sob	sad	wed	rid	top	yet	rut

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pine, pĭn.

LESSON III.

Bĕlt	gĭlt	bănd	blĕd	brăg	clŏd	brăd
melt	hilt	hand	bred	drag	plod	clad
felt	milt	land	fled	flag	shod	glad
pelt	jilt	sand	shed	stag	trod	shad

LESSON IV.

Clŏg	glŭt	blăb	chŭb	dămp	bŭmp	mĕnd
flog	shut	drab	club	camp	jump	bend
frog	smut	crab	drub	lamp	lump	lend
grog	slut	scab	grub	vamp	pump	send

A tin box. An old man.
A mad dog. A bat can fly
A red mug. Eat a bit.
A fly may get in a cup of hot tea.

LESSON V.

Bind	bŏld	cåll	bĭll	bĕnt	bĕst	brĭm
find	hold	fall	fill	dent	lest	grim
mind	sold	gall	hill	lent	nest	skim
kind	fold	hall	kill	sent	jest	swim
wind	gold	tall	mill	went	pest	trim

LESSON VI.

Lăce	dice	făde	bide	căge	bāke	dine
mace	mice	lade	ride	page	cake	fine
trace	nice	made	side	rage	make	pine
pace	rice	wade	wide	wage	wake	wine
face	lice	jade	tide	sage	lake	mine

LESSON VII.

Gāle	căpe	pipe	cōpe	dire	dāte	dīve
pale	rape	ripe	hope	hire	hate	five
sale	tape	wipe	rope	fire	gate	hive
vale	ape	type	pope	wire	fate	rive

nȯ, mȯve, nȯr, nȯt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

Lesson VIII.

Dȯte	file	dȧme	fȧre	bȯre	bȯne,	nȯse
mȯte	bile	fame	mare	fore	hone	dose
note	pile	came	rare	tore	cone	hose
vote	vile	name	tare	wore	tone	rose

A dog met a bad boy and bit him.
All of us, my son, are to die;
And if we do no ill, we go to joy.
Go not in the way of bad men.

TABLE III.

Lesson I.

Blȧnk	blŭsh	fl*e*et	br*a*ce	pr*i*ce	br*i*ne
flank	flush	sheet	chase	slice	shine
frank	plush	street	grace	spice	swine
prank	crush	greet	space	twice	twine

Lesson II.

Bȧnd	bl*e*ss	cr*i*me	br*o*ke	bl*a*de	bl*a*me
grand	dress	chime	choke	spade	flame
stand	press	prime	cloak	trade	shame
strand	stress	slime	smoke	shade	frame

Lesson III.

Br*a*ke	gl*a*re	br*a*ve	h*e*nce	m*i*nce	bl*ee*d
drake	share	crave	fence	since	breed

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pine, pin.

Lesson 3.

Brāke	glāre	brāve	hĕnce	mĭnce	blēed
drake	share	crave	fence	since	breed
flake	snare	grave	pence	prince	speed
spake	spare	shavė	sense	rinse	steed

Lesson 4.

ănd	ill	age	his	rich	lĕss	dūke	life
act	ink	aim	has	held	mess	mule	wife
apt	făct	aid	hast	gift	kiss	rule	safe
ĕll	fan	ace	hath	dull	miss	time	male
ebb	lĕft	ale	add	till	tush	tune	save
egg	self	ape	ĕlf	will	hush	mute	here
end	else	ice	pen	well	desk	maze	robe

The eye of God is on us all the day.
We do no act but He can see it.
If we go in or out, His eye is on us.

Lesson 5.

Glāde	snāke	trăct	clănk	clămp	blăck
grade	glaze	pact	crank	champ	crack
shave	craze	plant	shank	cramp	match
wave	prate	sang	plank	spasm	patch
quake	slate	fang	clămp	splash	fĕtch
stage	shape	rang	thump	crash	vetch

Lesson 6.

Mine	sire	strife	bride	brick	strive
spine	quire	fife	chide	kick	spike
cine	spire	trite	glide	chick	splice
gripe	mire	quite	pride	click	strike
snipe	smite	squire	vice	lick	ride
stripe	spite	spike	trice	stick	wide

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

Examples of the formation of the plural from the singular, and of other derivatives, in

LESSON VII.

nâme,	nâmes	câmp,	câmps	slâve,	slâves
dame,	dames	clamp,	clamps	brave,	braves
gale,	gales	lamp,	lamps	stave,	staves
scale,	scales	scalp,	scalps	mate,	mates
cape,	capes	map,	maps	state,	states
grape,	grapes	plant,	plants	mind,	minds
crane,	cranes	plank,	planks	line,	lines
shade,	shades	flag,	flags	snare,	snares
grade,	grades	bank,	banks	snake,	snakes

All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy;
But all play and no work, makes him a mere toy.
In a few weeks I hope to read well.
I will make the best use of my time.

LESSON 8.

câke,	câkes	châp,	châps	shâke,	shâkes
flake,	flakes	flank,	flanks	spade,	spades
hope,	hopes	shine,	shines	pipe,	pipes
note,	notes	slope,	slopes	wire,	wires
blote,	blotes	fold,	folds	hive,	hives

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mė, mėt—pīne, pĭn.

cūbe,	cūbes	vōte,	vōtes	pīne,	pīnes
grave,	graves	cone,	cones	fade,	fades
street,	streets	bone,	bones	mĭll,	mĭlls
sheet,	sheets	clŭb,	clŭbs	hill,	hills

LESSON 9.

side,	sides	life,	lives	tōe,	tōes
vale,	vales	hive,	hives	woe,	wōes
wife,	wives	drive,	drives	doe,	does
pâd,	pâds	drove,	droves	brĭck,	brĭcks
lad,	lads	robe,	robes	kick,	kicks
blank,	blanks	spōt,	spōts	stick,	sticks
chōke,	chōkes	flag,	flags	brīde,	brīdes
cloak,	cloaks	mâre,	mâres	fire,	fires
smoke	smokes	tare,	tares	smĕll,	smĕlls
flame,	flames	grate,	grates	swim,	swims
stând	stânds	smite,	smites	trick,	tricks

I hope I shall not be a dunce. I wish I could write. Here is a new book. I know how to read it. I am glad I can read. Take pains. Try to read well.

TABLE IV.

Words of two syllables.

When the stress of voice falls on a vowel, it is necessarily long, and is marked by the figure 1. When the stress of voice falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is necessarily short, and is marked by figure 4, if it be *a* or *o*; but if it be *e*, *i*, or *u*, it is marked by figure 2.

The figures are placed over the vowels of the accented syllables; and one figure marks all the words that follow, till it is contradicted by another figure.

nò, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

Bà ker	fè ver	hû man	mò dish
bri er	fi nal	i cy	mo ment
ci der	fla grant	i dol	ne gro
cra zy	flu ent	i vy	o ver
cri er	fo cus	ju ry	pa gan
cru el (71)	fru gal	ju lap	pa per
di al	fu el	la dy	pa pist
di et	glo ry	la zy	pi lot
du ty	gi ant	le gal	pli ant
dy er	gra vy	li ar	po et
dra per	gru el (71)	li on	pre cept
fa tal	ho ly	ma ker	pru dent
qui et	spi der	va grant	âm ber

Clean your teeth. Wash your mouths. Then your breath will be sweet. Take some bread and cheese. Who gave you these pears? James gave them to us. Thank him for them.

rà ker	stò ry	và ry	ân kle
re al	stu dent	vi per	bal lad
ri der	stu pid	vi tal	bank er
ri ot	ta per	vo cal	ban ter
rû by (71)	tra der	wa fer	bap tist
ru in (71)	ti dings	wa ges(27)	bat ter
ru ler (71)	to ry	wa ger	bêt ter
ru ral (71)	to tal	wo ful	bit ter
sà cred	tri al	âb bot	blun der
se cret	tru ant (71)	ac tor	buf fet
sha dy	tu mult	ad der	bur gess
si lent	tu tor	ad vent	câr rot
so ber	va cant	al um	chan nel

Fāte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mè, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

chȧp man	fȧc tor	gĕn try	ĭn step
chap ter	fag ot	gib bet	in to
chat ter	fan cy	gip sy	jes ter
chĭl dren	phan tom	glim mer	ken nel
chil ly	fat ling	glit ter	kin dred
cin der	fĕr ret	gul let	king dom
cut ler	fil let	gun ner	kĭns man
dȧn ger	flȧn nel	gus set	lȧd der
an gel	flat ter	gut ter	lan tern
dĭf fer	flŭt ter	hȧm let	lap pet
din ner	frȧn tick	hand sel	lat ter
drum mer	fŭn nel	hap py	lĕt ter
el der	gȧl lop	hĭn der	lim ber

There is a poor fly in the milk. Take it out. Put it on this dry cloth. Poor thing! It is not quite dead: it moves; it shakes its wings; it wants to dry them: see how it wipes them with its feet.

ĕm bers	gȧm mon	hŭn dred	lĭm ner
em blem	gan der	hun ter	lit ter
en ter	gar ret	in sect	luc ky
mȧm mon	pam per	rec tor	shȧt ter
man na	pan nel	rem nant	shĕp herd
man ner	pan try	rev el	shil ling
mȧ tron	pat tern	ren der	sig nal
mĕm ber	pȧ tron	ren net	sil ver
mer ry	pĕn cil	rub bish	sin ner
mil ler	pen ny	sȧd dler	slȧt tern
mit ten	pep per	sal ad	slĕn der
mur der	pil lar	san dy	slum ber
mud dy	pil fer	sat in	smug gle

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

mŭr mur	pĭl grim	scăn dal	sŭp per
mut ter	plum met	scat ter	spir it
num ber	pup py	sĕl dom	splen did
nut meg	răm mer	sel fish	splen dour
nurs ling	ran som	sen tence	splin ter
stăm mer	tĭm ber	ut ter	cŏn quest
sŭb ject	tren cher	wed ding	con sul
sud den	trum pet	wil ful	con vert
suf fer	tum ble	wil ling	doc tor
sul len	tur key	wis dom(48)	dros sy
sul try	vel lum	art less	dol lar
sum mon	vel vet	art ist	fod der
tăl ly	ves sel	ăf ter	fol ly
tan ner	vic tim	chop per	fop pish
tat tle	vul gar	com ment	hor rid
tĕm per	ug ly	com mon	joc key
ten der	un der	con duct	jol ly
ten dril	up per	con cord	mot to
ten ter	ut most	con gress	on set
ŏf fice	sŏt tish	kĕr nel	sĕr mon
of fer	clĕr gy	mer cy	ser pent
pot ter	er rand	per fect	ser vant
rob ber	her mit	per son	ver min

TABLE V.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

A bàse	a màze	be hŏld	con sûme
a bide	as pire	com ply	con trol
a dore	a tone	com pute	cre ate

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt.—mè, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

a like	at tire	com plète	de cide
al lude	be fore	con fine	de clare
a lone	be have	con jure	de duce
de fy	en force	in flame	pro mote
de fine	en gage	in trude (71)	re bate
de grade	en rage	en sure (71)	re buke
de note	en rol	in vite	re cite
de pute	en sue	mis name	re cline
de rive	en tice	mis place	re duce
dis like	en tire	mis rule (71)	re late
dis place	e vade	mis take	re ly
dis robe	for sworn	mo rose	re mind

There is a poor blind man at the door. He does not see us though we are so near him. A boy leads him from door to door. O! it is a sad thing to be blind! Poor man!

dis taste	fore seen	par take	re plete
di vine	im brue (93)	per spire	re vere
e lope	im pale	po lite	se duce
en dure	in cite	pre pare	sub lime
su pine	ad dict	de duct	en camp
supreme	ad dress	de fect	en rich
sur vive	ad mit	de fend	e vent
tra duce	a mend	de press	e vince
trans late	a midst	de range	ful fil
un bind	ar range	de tect	fi nance
un told	as cend	di rect	gal lant
un fold	be set	dis band	him self
un glue	ea nal	dis miss	im pend

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

un kind	col lect	dis sent	im plant
un lace	com pel	dis tinct	im press
un ripe	con duct	dis trust	im print
un safe	con tend	dis tract	in cur
ab rupt	con tent	dis turb	in dent
ab surd	cor rect	ef fect	in fect
ac cept	cor rupt	e mit	in fest

A fine melon. A cobbler mends old shoes.
A cold winter. Linen is made of flax.
A warm cottage. The robin sings sweetly.
The tidy girl. Bees make wax and honey.

in flict	por tend	se dan	un hurt
in stil	pre tend	se lect	un man
in struct	pre dict	sub ject	de bar
in vest	pro ject	sub mit	de part
mis give	pro tect	sub tract	dis arm
mis print	pro test	sus pense	dis card
mis trust	re cant	trans act	em balm
mo lest	re fit	trans cend	em bark
neg lect	re lax	trans gress	en chant
ob struct	re mit	trans plant	en large
oc cur	re press	tre pan	huz za
of fence	re tract	un apt	un arm

Fāte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mè, mèt—pīne, pĭn.

o mĭt	re trênch	un bênd	un bȧr
op press	ro bust	un fit	ab hôr
per mit	ro mânce	un hinge	re vôlve
re vôlt	de fêr	per vert	de têr
de spond	di vest	per verse	in fer
un lock	in verse	re fer	in ter
con cêrt	in vert	con fer	in tend

The hen cackles. The turkey gobbles. The raven croaks. Do not trouble me. When you have done wrong, confess it. Try to excel others in learning. Be content with what you have. Attend to what the teacher says.

TABLE VI

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

Crȧ ci fix*	i ron y (48)	pō et ry	stū pi fy
cru el ty*	i-vor y (48)	pri ma cy	tu te lar
dē cen cy	la zi ness	pri ma ry	va can cy
di a dem	li bra ry	pu ri ty	va gran cy
di a lect	lu na cy	re gen cy	ȧb di cate
dra per y	no ta ry	ru di ment*	al li gate
drōll er y	nu mer al	se cre cy	ad mi ral
dū ti ful	nu tri ment	scru ti ny*	al co ran
flu en cy	o ver plus	si mon y	an i mal
ȧn nu al	cȧb i net	dēt ri ment	ēm bry o
ac ci dent	can is ter	dif fi dent	em e rald
al i ment	can ni bal	dif fer ent	em per or
ad a mant	can o py	dif fi cult	en e my

* See principles (71)

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

ăm i ty	căp i tal	dĭg ni ty	ĕn mi ty
am nes ty	chas ti ty	dil i gent	en ti ty
ar ro gant	cĭn na mon	div i dend	ep i gram
bar ris ter	cit i zen	dul ci mer	es cu lent
bŭt ter y	clăr i fy	ec sta cy	ev e ry
ben e fit	clas si cal	ed i tor	făc ul ty
big a my	clĕm en cy	ef fi gy	fac tor y
big ŏt ry	cler i cal	el e ment	fam i ly
but ter fly	cur ren cy	el e gy	fĕl o ny
căl i co	cyl in der	em bas sy	fes ti val
cal en dar	den i zen	eb o ny	fin i cal

Think before you speak. Do as your parents desire you. Do not provoke any body. A good boy delights his friends. Unripe fruit is not wholesome. Awake, it is time to get up. Bees will not sting us, if we let them alone.

fĭsh er y	ĭn te ger	măn i fest	păr al lax
găl lan try	in tel lect	man i fold	par al lel
gal ler y	in ter est	man ner ly	par a pet
gar ri son	in ter val	mar in er	par i ty
gĕn er al	jus ti fy	mĕd i cal	pă tri ot
gun ner y	leg a cy	mel o dy	pĕd an try
hăp pi ness	len i ty	mem or y	ped i gree
hĕr al dry	lep ro sy	mes sen ger	pen al ty
im ple ment	lev i ty	mil lin er	pen u ry
im pu dent	lib er al	min er al	pes ti lent
in cre ment	lib er ty	min is ter	pil lor y

Fàte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—pine, pin.

în di go	lîg a ment	mûs cu lar	prâc ti cal
in dus try	lin e al	mys ter y	prîn ci pal
in fan cy	lit an y	nât u ral (98)	pub fi can
in fan try	lit er al	pan o ply	punc tu al (98)
in fi del	lit ur gy	par a dox	pun gen cy
in stru ment	lux u ry	par a gon	pyr a mid
râd i cal	sen a tor	tam a rind	vic to ry
rar i ty	sen ti ment	tap es try	vil la ny
rêg u lar	sen ti nel	têm po ral	vin e gar
rem e dy	sev er al	ten den cy	ur gen cy
rib ald ry	sil la bub	ten e ment	wâg on ner
rev er end	sim i lar	ter ri fy	wîl der ness
rit u al	sin gu lar	tes ti fy	har bin ger
riv u let	sin is ter	tes ta ment	har mo ny
sâc ra ment	slip per y	typ i cal	harp si chord

That boy is happy, because he is good.
He performs his work quickly and well.
Read aloud, but not too loud.
Take care to avoid a singing tone.
Do not miscal the words.

sâl a ry	sûb si dy	tît u lar	côd i cil
sat is fy	sum ma ry	tyr an ny	col o ny
sêc u lar	sup ple ment	vâg a bond	com e dy
sed i ment	sym me try	van i ty	com i cal
côn ju gal	nôm i nal	pop u lar	qual i ty (91)
con ti nent	oc u lar	pov er ty	quan ti ty (91)
con tra band	oc cu py	pon der ous	quan da ry (91)
con tra ry	of fi cer	prob i ty	cêr ti fy
doc u ment	or a tor	prod i gal	mer cu ry
drop si cal	or i gin	prod i gy	per fi dy
glob u lar	or na ment	prom i nent	per ju ry
glos sa ry	or rer y	prop er ty	per ma nent
hos pi tal	ot to man	pros o dy	per ti nent
lot ter y	pol i cy	prot es tant	reg u late
mon u ment	pôl i tick	quâd ru ped (91)	ter ma gant

nò, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

TABLE VII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

A bàse ment	di plò ma	tes tà tor
a gree ment	en rol ment	tes ta trix
al li ance	en tice ment	trans la tor
al lure ment	e qua tor	trans pa rent
ap pa rent	he ro ick	tri bu nal
ar ri val	il le gal	ver ba tim
a maze ment	im pru dent (71)	vol ca no
a tone ment	oc ta vo	un e qual
co e qual	op po nent	un mind ful
con fine ment	po ma tum	a bân don
con troll er	pri me val	ac cûs tom
de ci phèr	re ci tal	af fec ted
de co rum	re li ance	ag gres sor
de ni al	re qui tal	a mend ment
de cri al	re vi val	ap pâr el
de port ment	spec ta tor	ap pên dix
de po nent	sub scri ber	as cen dant
dic tà tor	sur vi ver	as sâs sin
as sêm bly	di mîn ish	hys têr ick
at tâch ment	dis sen ter	in ces sant
at tên dant	dis tem per	in clem ent
be gin ning	dis tin guish	in cum bent
be wil der	di ur nal	in hâb it
co hâb it	dog mât ick	in sîp id
col lêc tor	do mês tick	in trin sick
con sid er	dra mât ick	in vâl id
con tin gent	e jêct ment	ma lîg nant
con trâc tor	em bâr rass	mo nâs tick

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

de cân ter	em bêl lish	noc tûr nal
de lĭn quent	em pân nel	pa cif ick
de liv er	en camp ment	pe dân tick
de mer it	e quĭp ment	po lêm ick
de tâch ment	er rât ick	pre cep tor
dĭ lêm ma	es tab lish	pre ten der

My parents provide many things for me. I should always be grateful to them. I will try to obey their commands and wishes. The time will come when we must die. I will try to walk with the just, and do good.

pro hĭb it	re pûb lish	ad môn ish
pro lif ick	ro mân tick	as ton ish
pro tec tor	se quēs ter	de mol ĭsh
pu is sant	spe cif ick	dis sol vent
re dun dant	sur ren der	im mod est
re fresh ment	to bâc co	im mŏr tal
re lin quish	trans cĕn dent	im pôs tor
re luc tant	trans grĕs so	im prop er
re mem ber	tri umph ant	in con stant
re plen ish	um brel la	in sol vent
re plev in	a bôl ish	im mor al
re pug nant	ac com plish	un god ly

TABLE VIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the third.

Al a mòde	o ver tàke	in cor rĕct
dev o tee	rec on cile	in ter mix
dis a gree	re u gee	o ver run

nò, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

dis es tèem	su per sède	o ver tûrn
dom i neer	su per scribe	rec ol lect
im ma ture	vol un teer	rec om mend
im por tune	un der mine	rep re hend
in com mode	ap pre hênd	su per âdd
in ter cede	con de scend	un der stand
in tro duce	con tra dict	un der sêll
mis ap ply	dis pos sess	un con cern
mis be have	in di rect	dis con nect

The falcons are birds of the hawk kind. In times past, people tamed and trained them to take other birds, as the dog is used in hunting other beasts.

TABLE IX.

Words of four syllables, accented on the first.

Lû mi na ry	îg no min y	sêd en ta ry
mo men ta ry	in ti ma cy	stât u a ry
nu ga tor y	in tri ca cy	sûmp tu a ry(98)
nôm i nal ly	in ven tor y	ter ri tor y
âc cu ra cy	mân da tor y	tes ti mon y
ac ri mon y	mat ri mon y	trib u ta ry
ad mi ral ty	mêr ce na ry	per emp tor y
ad ver sa ry	mis cel la ny	sûb lu nar y
al i mon y (48)	mil i ta ry	côn tro ver sy
al le gor y	pât ri mon y	mon as ter y
cêr e mon y	plan e tar y	ob sti na cy
cus tom ar y	prêb en dar y	prom is sor y
del i ca cy	pref a tor y	pro mon o tor y

dĭf fi cul ty	pŭr ga tor y	vŏl un ta ry
dil a tor y	sâl u ta ry	ob du ra cy(97)
ep i lep sy	sanc tu a ry(98)	com men ta ry
em is sar y	sĕc re ta ry	con tu ma cy
eŏn tu me ly	het er o dox	sĕp tu a gint
drom e da ry(48)	lin e a ment	cel i ba cy
com mis sar y	pà tri ot ism	âf flu en cy

Some bears are black. They live in the woods, and eat nuts, corn, and flesh. They have large teeth, and sharp claws.

TABLE X.

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.

A è ri al	cri tè ri on	out rage ous ly
an nu i ty	e lu di ble	ob scu ri ty
ar mo ri al	fu tu ri ty	ob tain a ble
cen tu ri on	gram ma ri an	pro pri e ty
col le gi al	gra tu i ty	se cu ri ty
com mu ni cant	his to ri an	so bri e ty
com mu ni ty	li bra ri an	va cū i ty
con gru i ty	ma te ri al	va ri e ty
con nu bi al	ma tu ri ty	ab sŭr di ty
cor po re al	me mo ri al	ac tiv i ty
cre du li ty	mer cu ri al	e lec tri cal
ad mĭn is ter	co ĭn ci dent	em pyr e al
ad vèr si ty	col lât er al	e pis co pal
a dul ter y	com par i son	e pit o me
af fin i ty	com pĕt i tor	e quiv a lent

nŏ, mŏve, nôr, nŏt—tûbe, tŭb, bûll.

a nâl o gy
a nat o my
an tag o nist
ar tĭl ler y
a vid i ty
bar bâr i ty
bru tal i ty
ca lam i ty
cap tĭv i ty
car min a tive
ci vil i ty
hos til i ty
hu mân i ty
hu mĭl i ty
i den ti ty
im men si ty
im ped i ment
ju rid i cal
le vit i cal
lon gev i ty
ma lev o lent
ma lig ni ty
mil len ni um
mo râl i ty
mu nĭf i cent
na tiv i ty
ne ces si ty
no bil i ty
nu mer i cal
om nip o tent
par tic u lar

com pŭl so ry
con jec tu ral(98)
con spir a cy
con stit u ent
de cliv i ty
de lin quen cy
de prâv i ty
di am e ter
dis par i ty
di vĭn i ty
ef fec tu al (98)
pre cip i tant
pre dic a ment
pro fun di ty
pros per i ty
ra pid i ty
re cip ro cal
re pub li can
sab bât i cal
sa tan i cal
scur rĭl i ty
se ver i ty
sig nif i cant
se ren i ty
sin cer i ty
so lem ni ty
su prem a cy
ter res tri al
tran quil li ty
ty rân ni cal
va lĭd i ty

e quĭv o cal
e vân ge list
e vĕn tu al(98)
fâ tâl i ty
fer tĭl i ty
fes tiv i ty
fi del i ty
for mâl i ty
fru gal i ty
gram mat i cal
ha bĭt u al(98)
as trŏl o gy
as tron o my
bi og ra phy
com mod i ty
con com i tant
de moc ra cy
de spon den cy
e con o my
ge om e try
hy poc ri sy
me trop o lis
mo nop o ly
ma jor i ty
mi nor i ty
pre dom i nate
pri or i ty
tau tol o gy
ver bos i ty
ad vĕr si ty
di ver si ty

Fāte, fär, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pine, pĭn.

per pĕt u al (98)	ve năl i ty	e tẽr ni ty
po lit i cal	a pol o gy	hy per bo le
po lyg a my	a pos ta çy	pro ver bi al
pos ter i ty	vi cĭn i ty	sub ser vi ent

TABLE XI.

Words of four syllables; the full accent on the third, and the half accent on the first.

An te cè dent	det ri mĕn tal
ap pa ra tus	en er get ick
com men ta tor	fun da men tal
me di a tor	in nu en do
sa cer do tal	mal e făc tor
sys tem ăt ick	man i fĕs to
ac ci dĕn tal	at mos pher ick
ar o măt ick	mem o răn dum
cal a man co	o ri ĕn tal
or na mĕn tal	cor res pŏn dent
pan e gyr ick	hor i zon tal
pred e ces sor	u ni vẽr sal
sci en tif ick	un der stănd ing

TABLE XII.

Difficult and irregular monosyllables.

Note. Italicised *s* in all the following tables is sounded like *z*

Bày	clày	rail	flail	brain
day	way	frail	snail	chain
hay	ray	wail	laird	grain
lay	bray	mail	aid	slain
say	stray	nail	maid	train

nò, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

mày	slày	trày	stàir	ràin
pay	spay	bail	swear	main
pray	jail	ail	wear	plain
sway	pail	hail	bear	sprain
fray	sail	tail	tear	stain
twain	tray	change	squeal	creed
vain	gay	strange	beer	heed
wain	slay	blaze	peer	mead
paint	play	be	deer	knead
quaint	beard	pea	fear	reed
plaint	date	sea	dear	bleed
aim	tale	tea	hear	breed
claim	staid	flea	near	plead

No man may put off the law of God:
My joy is in his law all the day.
O may I not go in the way of sin.
Let me not go in the way of ill men.

màim	làid	yèa	rèar	dèem
waif	paid	key	veer	seem
stage	braid	leap	drear	cream
gauge	air	neap	clear	dream
plague	chair	reap	shear	stream
vague	fair	cheap	steer	beam
bait	hair	heap	bier	steam
great	pair	steel	tier	seam
gait	lain	kneel	year	gleam
wait	pain	teal	cheer	scream
plait	strain	feel	here	fleam
strait	gain	keel	blear	fream
graze	blain	deal	ear	ream

Fàte, fâr, fâll, fàt—mè, mèt—pine, pin.

pràise	dràin	hèal	sèar	tèam
raise	fain	meal	smear	least
baize	faint	peel	spear	feast
raze	taint	reel	tear	waist
maize	saint	seal	queer	beast
shave	trait	steal	deed	priest
brave	haste	veal	feed	east
knave	paste	weal	need	reef
break	waste	zeal	weed	grief
steak	baste	peal	bead	brief
spray	chaste	beal	lead	chief
stay	taste	ceil	read	leaf
gray	traipse	eel	seed	neaf

Mark the path of the just man;
The end of such is joy.
While we are young, a year seems a long time,
But when we are old, years seem short.

shèaf	tèat	slèeve	lèague	sleight
fief	beak	grieve	teague	bright
lief	leak	reeve	tweag	fight
beef	weak	leave	leash	blight
plea	bleak	lieve	liege	fright
flee	sneak	reave	siege	flight
bee	speak	beeves	dry	wight
deep	freak	eaves	by	wright
keep	squeak	greaves	fly	clime
weep	reek	freeze	cry	rhyme
steep	cheek	sneeze	sky	knife
sleep	wreak	breeze	lie	climb
creep	fleak	ease	die	smile

nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

shēep	scrēak	squēeze	eye (72)	stile
fleece	shriek	cheese	buy	guile
peace	sleek	frieze	try	mild
cease	streak	please	fry	child
lease	seen	seize	pie	wild
geese	bean	tease	wry	bride
niece	clean	speech	high	stride
piece	mien	leach	nigh	glide
grease	queen	beach	sigh	guise
crease	wean	reach	tide	fro
meet	keen	teach	seine	doe
bleat	gleam	screech	lie	toe
cheat	spleen	breach	vie	foe

Clean books look much the best; then we must try to keep ours clear of dirt, and not let a leaf get torn, or bent down at the edge.

trēat	dēan	blēach	light	bōw
meat	green	each	might	mow
seat	queen	peach	height	tow
feat	yean	fiend	night	row
beat	lean	yield	right	owe
neat	mean	shield	sight	flow
feet	heave	wield	tight	glow
peat	cleave	field	slight	blow
slow	roast	Joan	hoarse	rue (93)
know	coast	shown	source	shrew (71)
grow	toast	old	coarse	spew
snow	more	told	board	stew
stow	four	cold	hoard	tew (71)

strǒw	dǒor	mǒuld	gǒurd	yĕw (71)
dough	floor	port	sword	chew
hoe	roar	fort	hone	clew
sloe	boar	sport	oaf	ewe (71)
mole	hoar	court	loaf	slue
pole	oar	goad	due (93)	mew
sole	soar	load	true (93)	cure
foal	oat	toad	you	pure
goal	boat	woad	glue	your
roll	scoat	soap	sue	rude
poll	coat	froze	dew	prude (93)
boll	goat	close	few	shrewd
toll	moat	prose	new	crude (93)

Rest in the Lord, and mind his word.
My son, hold fast the law that is good.
We must not tell lies, nor do hurt.
We must not hurt those that hurt us.

sǒul	blǒat	chǒse	pĕw (71)	feud
scroll	float	coach	lieu	rheum (71)
coal	joke	poach	view	muse
shoal	oak	roach	flew	bruise (94)
bowl	croak	broach	grew	use
knoll	cloak	folks	screw	cruise (94)
stroll	soak	coax	brew	spruce (71)
troll	tone	foam	blew	use
brogue	own	roam	drew	juice
rogue	known	comb	knew	cruise (94)
vogue	grown	loam	crew	fruit (94)
most	blown	shorn	hew	sluice
post	flown	sworn	strew (71)	bruit (94)

nò, môve, nŏr, nôt—tûbe, tŭb, bûll.

hòst	mòwn	mòurn	shèw(71)	sŭit
*gh*ost	sow*n*	for*c*e	sl*e*w	mewl(71
bo*a*st	mo*a*n	co*u*rse	blue	lure
jâm*b*	chĕck	dêlve	skĭll	jolt
lam*b*	speck	vâlve	spill	bolt
pla*i*d	*w*reck	gu*e*ss	chill	dolt
lĭm*b*	me*a*nt	bre*a*st	ditch	mo*u*lt
ga*u*nt	sens*e*	gu*e*st	pitch	doze
dens*e*	tens*e*	swe*a*t	witch	dôst (48
*h*ence	bench	de*b*t	twitch	curl
pence	clinch	stem	nich*e*	hurl
fence	stench	phlegm	hing*e*	churl
lâps*e*	quench	wink	sing*e*	drum

Do as well as you can, and do no harm.—Mark the man that doth well, and do so too Help such as want help, and be kind. Let you sins past put you in mind to mend.

flât	wĕnch	pĭnk	crĭng*e*	dûm*b*
*g*nat	*w*rench	cinqu*e*	fring*e*	crum*b*
cash	drench	pris*m*	twing*e*	num*b*
clash	fetch	*sch*ism	glimps*e*	plum*b*
*g*nash	sketch	chip	sĭn*c*e	much
strap	*w*retch	skip	rins*e*	such
*w*rap	spend	ship	winc*e*	t*o*uch
shall	fr*i*end	strip	t*e*int	crutch
blĕd	blend	scrip	brick	burst
d*e*ad	bădg*e*	spin	stick	stuff
st*e*ad	fadg*e*	chin	kick	snuff
r*e*ad	dram	twin	wick	r*o*ugh

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt—mė, mėt—pine, pĭn.

trĕad	ĕdge	skĭn	qŭĭck	tŏŭgh
bread	hedge	guilt	spit	plump
dread	wedge	built	knit	stump
spread	sledge	quilt	twit	trump
shred	ledge	build	live	lurch
head	sedge	drift	sieve	church
heard	pledge	shift	ridge	young
cleanse	dredge	swift	none (48)	gulf
realm	fledge	twist	stŏne	nymph
deck	bridge	wrist	home	hymn
neck	bilge	risk	bolt	judge
peck	helve	shrill	colt	grudge
drudge	lŏst	sâwn	squâll	cŏugh
trudge	tost	brawn	yawl	trough
shrub	wâr	spawn	awl	fôrk
scrub	for	yawn	haul	cork
bulge	nor	laud	stall	hawk
gurge	taught	fraud	small	balk
surge	caught	broad	crawl	walk
purge	brought	cord	brawl	talk
plunge	sought	lord	bawl	chalk
curse	ought	ward	caul	stalk
purse	wrought	gauze	drawl	calk
lâw	fought	cause	wart	daub
shaw	groat	pause	sort	bawd
taw	fraught	clause	short	warp
maw	naught	torch	quart	wasp
raw	form	scorch	snort	want
paw	storm	gorge	bald	sauce
saw	swarm	all	scald	bâlm
awe	warm	tall	ôff	calm

nò, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

gnâw	bôrn	fâll	ôft	pâlm
straw	corn	hall	loft	*psalm*
flaw	warn	gall	soft	qualm
draw	còrse	pall	cross	*alms*
chaw	hôrn	ball	dross	bâsk
claw	morn	call	moss	cask
haw	fawn	wall	loss	ask
craw	lawn	maul	hôrse	mask
jaw	dawn	scrawl	corpse	task
côst	pawn	sprawl	dwarf	ârk
bârk	stârve	dâunt	gâpe	*knôck*
dark	arm	flaunt	carn	drop
hark	harm	haunt	darn	crop

This life is not long; but the life to come has no end. We must pray for them that hate us. We must love them that love not us. We must do as we like to be done by.

mârk	chârm	jâunt	bârn	shôp
lark	arm	taunt	yarn	shock
park	barm	vaunt	bar	wan (23)
spark	art	câst	far	swan (23)
arc	cart	past	scar	gone
shark	dart	last	spar	wash (23)
stark	hart	vast	star	swash (23)
âsp	mart	blast	tar	watch (23)
clasp	part	fast	*czar*	was (23)
hasp	tart	mast	car	wast (23)
rasp	start	mass	char	*knob*
gasp	smart	pass	jar	swab (23)
grasp	chart	lass	mar	wad (23)
hârd	heart	gas	par	dodge

Fāte, fär, fåll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

bård	ståff	brâss	bårb	lôdge
card	chaff	class	garb	bodge
lard	hâlf	glass	carle	podge
guard	calf	grass	marl	fosse
hard	laugh	ârch	snarl	bond
yard	crâft	march	chânce	fond
brânch	shaft	parch	dance	wand (23)
lâunch	waft	starch	prance	strong
stanch	raft	harsh	lance	wrong
haunch	draught	charge	glance	botch
blânch	aft	large	trance	scotch
crâunch	haft	barge	scârp	mosque
carp	pant	farce	lâst	blot

A bad life will make a bad end.
He must live well that would die well.
He doth live ill that doth not mend.
In time to come we must do no ill.

hârp	grânt	pârse	swâp(23)	yâcht (23)
sharp	slant	calve	dock	dêaf
scarp	ant	halve	mock	hâlt
carve	âunt	salve	clock	salt
mâlt	spool	woo	rôof	stîrp (32)
fault	droop	proof	loof	chirp
vault	scoop	woof	soon	jerk
false	troop	loose	hoop	perk
brônze	loop	goose	coop	smerk
dôom	soup	moose	poop	yerk
room	group	spoon	fûll	quirk
boom	hoop	roost	bull	herb
loom	boot	root	pull	verb

nọ, mọve, nọr, nọt—tụbe, tụb, bụll.

blọom	cọot	fọot (86)	wọọl	fĭr (32)
groom	hoot	shọot	bush	myr*rh*
soon	soot	book	push	fern
tom*b*	moot	cook	puss	e*a*rn
broom	food	hook	ẹarl	ye*a*rn
coom	rood	look	pe*a*rl	le*a*rn
boon	brood	took	skirt	stern
moon	mood	nook	vers*e*	kern
noon	mov*e*	crook	fi*e*rc*e*	quern
loon	prov*e*	flook	p*i*erce	se*a*rch
swoon	groov*e*	rook	t*i*êrce	perch
bo*use*	noo*se*	shook	hers*e*	swerv*e*
poor	choo*se*	cro*u*p	ters*e*	wert
to*ur*	lo*se*	wọọd (86)	verg*e*	son (48)

Cows supply us with milk, of which butter and cheese are made; their flesh is called beef; of their skins our shoes are made; of their horns, our combs; and of their tallow, our candles.

mọor	prọce(93)	stọod (86)	sẹrg*e*	rụn
boor	ooz*e*	good (86)	dirg*e*	ton (48)
cool	wo*u*nd	hood (86)	virg*e*	won
fool	coo	co*u*ld (87)	vert	don*e* (48)
tool	t*w*o	wo*u*ld (87)	term	on*e**
stool	do	sho*u*ld (87)	firm	com*e*
pool	sho*e*	wolf (86)	germ*e*	som*e*
cloom	loo	họof	sperm	bom*b* (48)
clọm*b*	ọnce*	fọọl (85)	plọụg*h*	spọụs*e*
r*h*ọmb(48)	monk(48)	boil	brow	brow*se*

* Pronounced *wunce* and *wun*.

Fȧte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mė, mėt—pine, pĭn.

dĭrt (31)	tŏng*ue* (48)	cŏĭl (85)	bŏŭ*gh*	clŏŭd
shirt	birch	join	slou*gh*	drow*se*
flirt	spon*g*e (48)	coin	out	crowd
wort (48)	*h*ėir (67)	loin	stout	loud
girt	tre*y*	groin	oust	proud
spirt	sle*y*	boy	trout	shroud
squirt	pre*y*	joy	gout	bound
kirk	gre*y*	toy	pout	*h*ound
work (48)	we*igh*	coy	clout	po*u*nd
bird	e*igh*	cloy	rout	round
word	ne*igh*	buŏy	shout	sound
first	re*i*gn	pŏĭnt	spout	ground
worst	vein	joint	scout	wound
worse	fe*i*gn (67)	voic*e*	dou*b*t	foul

Sin will lead us to pain and woe.
Love that which is good, and shun vice.
Hate no man, but love both friends and foes.
A bad man can take no rest, day nor night.
If I have done harm, I must do it no more.

blŏŏd (48)	dė*i*gn (67)	chŏĭc*e* (85)	bŏŭt	bŏŭn*c*e
flood	skein	moist	drou*gh*t	ounce
sir	rein	hoist	our	scowl
her	e*igh*t	joist	sour	cowl
stir (31)	fre*igh*t	nŏĭs*e*	brown	growl
worm (48)	we*igh*t	quŏĭt	crown	owl
world	stra*igh*t	coif	down	howl
front	tet*e*	quoif	drown	fowl
ront	feint	ŏ ŭ	frown	flounc*e*
wont (48)	veil	now	clown	couch

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
dŏve (48)	bŏil (85)	cow (89)	gown	vouch
love	oil	how	town	slouch
shove	spoil	bow	house	pouch
glove (48)	soil	mow	louse	gouge
twirl	bsoil	sow	mouse	lounge
dunce	toil	vow	douse	pour

MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

The following have the first sound of TH, *viz. as in* thick, thin.

3 3				
Thrŏw	thrŏat	thŏwl	thĭck	hăth
truth (71)	theme	threw (71)	thrift	rath
youth (88)	thigh	thrice	thumb	pĭth
sheath	thief	thrive	thump	theft
heath	faith	throne	length	thătch
both	blowth	throe	strength	thĭll
oath	growth	throve	breath	thrid
forth	quoth	thĭng	death	thrill
fourth	ruth (71)	think	health	thrush
sloth	teeth	thin	wealth	tilth
three	thane	thănk	threat	thwăck
wĭthe	fĭlth	thŏught	wrăth	thĭrd (31)
doth	frith	thorn	throb	thirst
smith	plinth	frŏth	throng	worth (48)
thrust	spilth	thrăll	thong	month (48)
thrum	thăw	thwart	tŏoth	fifth
thread	clŏth	warmth	through	wreath
stealth	moth	swath	earth	sŏuth
thrăsh	broth	păth	dearth	mouth
dĕpth	troth	hearth	birth (32)	sixth

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt—mè, mèt—pine, pĭn.

width	nôrth	bâth	gĭrth (32)	*wr*ôth
bre*a*dth	nĭnth	lath	mĭrth	lò*a*th

The following have the second sound of TH, *as in* thou.

Thine	thò*s*e	blithe	thûs	s*o*̊oth
thy	tithe	*wr*ithe	thè	with
bath*e*	th*e*se	scythe	thât	th*e*y (72)
lathe	th*ough*	seeth	thêm	there (24)
swathe	thee	bre*a*the	thence	their (67)
clothe	hithe	thĭs	thăn	ôû
lo*a*the	lithe	then	bo̊oth	thou
me*a*the	sithe	*wr*è*a*th	smooth	mouth

He who came to save us, will wash us from all sin; I will be glad in his name.

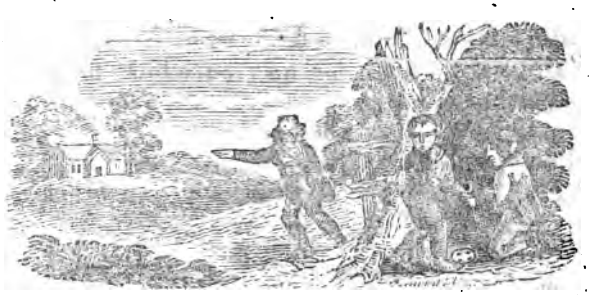
A good boy will do all that is just; he will flee from vice; he will do good, and walk in the way of life.

Examples of the formation of plurals, and other derivations.

Bày,	ba*y*s	sàil,	sa*i*ls	strà*i*t,	stra*i*ts
da*y*,	da*y*s	weep,	weep*s*	plag*ue*,	plag*ue*s
la*y*,	la*y*s	se*a*m,	se*a*ms	ke*y*,	ke*y*s
pa*y*,	pa*y*s	stain,	stain*s*	*k*nave,	*k*nave*s*
pra*y*,	pra*y*s	brain,	brain*s*	gre*e*n,	gre*e*n*s*
swa*y*,	swa*y*s	chain,	chain*s*	yi*e*ld,	yi*e*ld*s*
wa*y*,	wa*y*s	pain,	pain*s*	sa*i*nt,	sa*i*nts
ma*i*l,	ma*i*ls	paint,	paint*s*	he*a*p,	he*a*ps
na*i*l,	na*i*ls	claim,	claim*s*	te*a*r,	te*a*r*s*

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

hèar,	hear*s*	pòll,	poll*s*	glòw,	glow*s*
spear,	spear*s*	soul,	soul*s*	flow,	flow*s*
creed,	creed*s*	coal,	coal*s*	blow,	blow*s*
trait,	trait*s*	sky,	sky*es*	snow,	snow*s*
chief,	chief*s*	buy,	buy*s*	hoe,	hoe*s*
leak,	leak*s*	sigh,	sigh*s*	foal,	foal*s*
speak,	speak*s*	flight,	flight*s*	bowl,	bowl*s*
sheaf,	sheav*es*	light,	light*s*	rogue,	rogu*es*
leaf,	leav*es*	sight,	sight*s*	post,	post*s*
fly,	fli*es*	life,	liv*es*	host,	host*s*
cry,	cri*es*	wife,	wiv*es*	toast,	toast*s*
dry,	dri*es*	knife,	knive*s*	coast,	coast*s*
stride,	stride*s*	toe,	toe*s*	door,	door*s*
guide,	guide*s*	foe,	foe*s*	floor,	floor*s*
smile,	smile*s*	bow,	bow*s*	oar,	oar*s*



A good boy will not lie, swear, nor steal. He will be good at home, and ask to read his book. When he gets up, he will wash his hands and face clean; he will comb his hair, and make haste to school; he will not play by the way, as bad boys do.

Fāte, fâr, fall, fat—mè, mêt—pine, pin.

TABLE XIII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

Å cre (26)	chèa pen	gràte ful	là bour
a pron	dai ly	griev ous	le gion (79)
bare foot	dai sy	gno mon	may or
beast ly	dea con	heir ous (67)	me tre (26)
brew er (71)	dew drop	hind most	mi tre
beau ty	do tage	hoa ry	mea sles
bro ken	e ven	hu mour	ni tre
boat swain	fa vour (87)	jew el	oat meal
bow sprit	fla vour	jui cy	pas try
brave ly	fea ture (98)	knа vish	pi ous
ca ble	fe male	knight hood	peo ple
pa rent	fro ward	li vre (26)	plu mage

The time will come when we must all be laid in the dark and silent grave. He that strives to vex those that sit next him, is a bad boy, and will meet with foes, let him go where he will: but he that is kind, and loves to live in peace, will make friends of all that know him.

prôl ogue	tai lor (48)	bâsh ful	cên sure (17)
quo ta	trai tor	bîsh op	chăp el
rhu barb (71)	trea ty	blem ish	chăs ten
ri fle	wea ry	blus ter	chĕr ish
rogu ish	wo ful	brim stone	chim ney
re gion (48)	wri ter	brick kiln	căr ry
sea son	wain scot (62)	blud geon	car riage
sprightly	yeo man	bel lows (48)	cîs tern
sti fle	âb sence	bis cuit	cit y
stee ple	ab bey	brit tle	clâm our
bol ster	am ple	buck ram	clĕan ly
coal ter	asth ma	bus tle	cred it
isla vish	an kle	cåm el	crev ice

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

shŏul der	băl ance	căp rice	crĭck et
moul der	bĕl fry	cap tain	crus ty
cŭp board (48)	dis tance	făt ten	grum ble
crys tal	doub le	fĕs ter	guin ea
cus tom	driv en	fer riage	gud geon
crib bage	dud geon	fid dle	hănd ful
cul ture (98)	dun geon	flăg on (48)	hab it
cous in	drunk ard	frĕc kle	has sock
cut lass	dus ty	frus trate	hĕif er
dăm age	ec logue	fur lough	heav y

The lambs sport in the field; they totter by the side of their dams; their young limbs at first can hardly support their weight.

If you fall, little lambs, you will not be hurt; there is spread under you a carpet of soft grass; it is spread for you and us.

dăm ask	ĕn gine	frăn chise	hĭn drance
dam sel	en sign	gĕs ture (98)	hus band
dam son	en trails	gănt let	hum ble
dan gle	er rour	gĭn gle	hus ky
dac tyle	făsh ion (79)	glis ten	im age
dĕbt or (48)	fam ish	grăn deur (71)	in stance
dim ple	fău cet	grav el	in ward
isth mus	măl ice	pad lock	pur chase
jeal ous	man gle	pam phlet	prăc tise
jour nal	mas tiff	pĕn ance	phthis ick

Fāte, fă, fâll, fât—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

jŭdge ment	mĕl on	pĕs ter	pŭnch eon(48)
knuc kle	mer it	phren sy	quick en-
knăp sack	min gle	pis mire	rām ble
lan guage*	mis tress	plăn et	rap id
lan guor (48)	mis chief	plĕas ant	rat tle
land lord	mus ket	peas ant	rĕb el
lĕv el	mus lin	pin cers	rel ish
lim it	mus ter	prăt tle	rig our
lus tre (26)	măr riage	pŭn ish	res in
lun cheon (48)	nĕv er	puz zle	riv er
măd am	nim ble	pic ture (98)	riv et
rŭf fle	sin glet	tăt tle	vis it
ris en	skep tick	tav ern	vis age
săm ple	smug gle	tĕmp ter	vict uals

When we rise out of bed, let us seek to be still, and strive to turn our minds to our dear Lord, who dwells, by his Spirit, in the hearts of all those that are good; and let us beg of him that he may help us, and keep us from all things that are not right in his sight.

Let us strive to feel thankful for his great love and care over us, from day to day.

sălm on	spăn gle	tĕn ant	vĕnge ance
satch el	spĭg ot	til lage	vent er
scăb bard	spit tle	tip ple	vine yard
scis sors (48)	spin dle	tres pass	wel come
seven night	sup ple	troub le	wed lock
scep tre (26)	subt le	twink ling	wick ed
spec tre	sur geon (48)	trăns port	wrăn gle
scrib ble	stur geon(48)	trŭn cheon(48)	wrap per
scuf fle	tăl ent	ven om	wrĕs tle
sin ew (71)	tal on	ven ture (98)	wrist band
sim ple	tan gle	vin tage	weap on
wid geon (27)	lăw rel	cart er	par don
zĕal ot	lord ship	chăm ber	par lour

* *Pron.* lăng gwidg. † *Pron.* sing gl.

nŏ, môve, nŏr, nŏt—tûbe, tŭb, bŭll.

zĕal ous	hâugh ty	crâf ty	pärt ner
zeph yr	mor ning	chär coal	pâs ture (98)
slâugh ter	mor tal	flâs ket	psâl mist
bor der	mort gage	gär land	scar let
cor ner	naugh ty	ghâst ly	slän der
daugh ter	saw yer (25)	gär ment	âl so
au tumn	tor ment	har lot	al way
faul ty	wa ter	har vest	bôn fire
for tress	sau cy	jaun dice	cob bler
for tune (98)	sau cer-	mar ket	clos et
gau dy	ăn swer	mas ter	col league
geor gick	bär ber	mar quis	com et
gorge ous	bràce let	par cel	cŏm rade (48)
cŏn quer	frŏl ick	lŏdg er	prŏs per
cock swain	fal chion (79)	mod est	quăd rant
cŏn duit (48)	grog ram	mŏd ern	quad rate
cŏp y	gos ling	mon strous	squad ron
con trite	hogs head	nov el	stŏp page
cof fin	hom age	nov ice	spoñ dee
doc trine	hon est	prof fer	wan der (23)
flor id	hon our	prog ress	wan ton (23)
fon dle	knowl edge	prom ise	war rant (23)
fore head	hal low	pros pect	squan der (91)
yon der	bŭl wark	cŏm pass (48)	wŏn der (48)
gloŏ my	butch er	com fort	nèigh bour(67)
wo man*	coŏp er	bor ough	cŏŭn cil
boo by	cŭck oo	dir ty (31)	coun ter
wŏol len (86)	vĕr min	gov ern (48)	coun ty
bush el	ver dict	hon ey	dough ty
bŏ som	ver juice	sŏr tance	drow sy
bŭsh y	vir tue (98)	stîr rup (31)	moun tain
wŏrs ted (48)	ker nel	skir mish	show er
cŭsh ion	con jure (48)	shov el (48)	flow er
bul let	cov er	squir rel (31)	bow er
bul lock	cir cuit	vir gin	pow er
bul ly	fir kin	wor ship (48)	vŏy age

* *Pron.* wŭm-un.

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

Love between Brothers and Sisters.

I.

Whatever brawls disturb the street,
There should be peace at home;
Where sisters dwell and brothers meet,
Quarrels should never come.

II.

Birds in their little nests agree,
And 'tis a shameful sight,
When children of one family
Fall out, and chide, and fight.

III.

Hard names, at first, and threat'ning words,
That are but noisy breath,
May grow to clubs, and naked swords,
To murder and to death.

IV.

The devil tempts a wicked son
To rage against another:
So wretched Cain was hurried on,
Till he had kill'd his brother.

V.

The wise will make their anger cool,
At least before 'tis night;
But in the bosom of a fool,
It burns till morning light.

VI.

Pardon, O Lord, our childish rage,
Our little brawls remove,

nò, mòve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

That as we grow to riper age,
Our hearts may all be love.

TABLE XIV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

Ac quire	ap pròach	al ly (54)	bo hèa
a base	ar raign	a wo ry	con sign
a buse	a rise	be lieve	com plain
a dieu	as sign	be lief	cam paign
af fair	as tray	be nign	com pose
af fright	a vail	be siege	con dign
a gainst (62)	a wake	be low	con cise
a muse	a way	be stow	con ceit
con fuse	dis own	ma lign	re pose
con strain	dis play	ob tain	re prieve
de ceive	dis pose	o paque	re straint
de ceit	en close	o blige (29)	re sume
de crease	en croach	per tain	re tain
de light	en dear	pre vail	re sign
de pose	en treat	pre scribe	sup pose
de scribe	ex cise	pro pose	tran scribe
de sign	ex pose	pur suit	trans pose
de sire	in crease	pro rogue	un close
de vise	en dite	re ceive	un tie
dis claim	im pair	re ceipt	un true (93)
dis course	in fuse	re course	up right
dis may	in scribe	re pair	ad journ
a byss (55)	e nough	de fraud	in graft
at tack	fi nesse	de bauch	re mark
at tempt	ga zette	per form	sur pass
a venge	gro tesque	re ward	ca tarrh

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

ad ĕpt	har ăng*ue*	sub ôrn
be h*ea*d	im mĕns*e*	trans form
be twixt	qua dril*le*	e cla*t*
bur lesq*ue*	por trày	ad vânc*e*
con tem*n*	be cā*use*	a fâr
con tem*pt*	a dorn	a larm
co q*u*et	a br*oa*d	g*u*it ar
ca no*e*	a mŏng (48)	en jŏy (90)
car tŏuch	be com*e* (48)	de stroy
dis prov*e*	be lov*e* (48)	de coy
a do	con vèy (72)	pur lŏĭn
a loof	sur ve*y*	re joic*e*
e merg*e*	in v*eigh* (67)	sub join
im merse	pur ve*y*	dis joint
af firm (32)	ap pŏint	re bŏŭnd
de *s*ert	a noint	a mount
de *s*erve	a void	a bout
a bŏve (48)	em broil	com pound
re gard	buf fŏon	pro found
ap prov*e*	con fŏŭnd	sur mount
a mo*u*r	de vour	al low
bab oon	ac count	a bound
bas soon	pro nounc*e*	an nounc*e*
be hoov*e*	pro pound	ca rous*e*

1. Sugar is made from a kind of reed called sugar-cane, which grows in many parts of the West-Indies, and in other warm countries.

2. It commonly grows to the height of ten or twelve feet: the stalk is about an inch thick, and has a number of knots in it near a foot and a half apart.

3. When the canes are sufficiently ripe, they are cut by negro slaves, and taken to a mill, where they are pressed and broken between two rollers.

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

4. A white juice runs out, which is very sweet, and this is boiled with a little alum and lime; the scum is taken off, and after boiling a long time, it becomes thick; and when cool, is broken into coarse sugar.

TABLE XV.

Examples of words derived from their primitives.

Example I.

Prim.	*Deriv.*	*Prim.*	*Deriv.*
Rȧin,	rain-y	chĭll,	chil-ly
rŭst,	rus-ty	stick,	stick-y
lèaf,	lea-fy	pith,	pith-y
frŏst,	fros-ty	slight,	slight-ly
fog,	fog-gy	rŏom,	room-y
snŏw,	snow-y	frŏth,	froth-y
wŏod, (86)	wood-y	gloss,	glos-sy
storm,	storm-y	size,	si-zy
grȧss,	gras-sy	chȧlk,	chalk-y
glass,	glas-sy	drŏŭght,	drough-ty
ice,	i-cy	down,	dow-ny

Example II.

Prim.	*Deriv.*	*Prim.*	*Deriv.*
Làce,	la-ces (27)	cŏrpse,	corp-ses(27)
face,	fa-ces	hŏŭse,	hou-ses
pace,	pa-ces	chŭrch,	church-es
trace,	tra-ces	bŏx,	box-es
cage,	ca-ges	lodge,	lodg-es
page,	pa-ges	tiêrce,	tier-ces
nose,	no-ses	verse,	ver-ses
rose,	ro-ses	wȧtch,(23)	watch-es
cŭrse,	cur-ses	nŏise,	noi-ses
purse,	pur-ses	voice,	voi-ces

Fàte, fâr, fall, fàt—mè, mèt—pine, pin.

Prim.	*Deriv.*	*Prim.*	*Deriv.*
sûrge,	sur-ges (27)	chârge,	char-ges
brush,	brush-es	sense,	sen-ses
price,	pri-ces	lôss,	loss-es
slice,	sli-ces	ârch,	arch-es
spice,	spi-ces	chèese,	chee-ses
grace,	gra-ces	câuse,	cau-ses
prêss,	press-es	fârce,	far-ces
dress,	dres-ses	côurse,	cour-ses
màze,	ma-zes	fringe,	frin-ges
fîsh,	fish-es	dânce,	dan-ces
hôrse,	hor-ses	prance,	pran-ces

TENDERNESS OF MIND.—*On taking of birds' nests.*

I.

I have found out a gift for my fair;
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed;
But let me that plunder forbear;
She will say, 'tis a barb'rous deed.

II.

For he ne'er can be true, she aver'd,
Who can rob a poor bird of its young;
And I lov'd her the more when I heard
Such tenderness fall from her tongue.

III.

I have heard her with sweetness unfold,
E'en that pity was due to a dove;
That it ever attended the bold:
And she call'd it the sister of love.

Example III.

Words formed by adding *ing* to verbs, and called *Participles.*

câll,	call-ing	al-lây,	al-lay-ing
âir,	air-ing	com-plain,	com-plain-ing
faint,	faint-ing	fîn-ish,	fin-ish-ing
feel,	feel-ing	al-lôw, (89)	al-low-ing

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

sẽe,	see-ing	lȃv-ish,	lav-ish-ing
beat,	beat-ing	glĭm-mer,	glim-mer-ing

Words in which *e* final is omitted in the derivative.

chȃnge,	chang-ing	ex-chȃnge,	ex-chang-ing
glȃnce,	glan-cing	dis-pŏse,	dis-po-sing
prance,	pran-cing	gĕn-er-ate,	gen-er-a-ting
grȃce,	gra-cing	con-vẽrse,	con-ver-sing
gĭve,	giv-ing	con-vince,	con-vin-cing
hedge,	hedg-ing	ŏp-er-ate,	op-er-a-ting
style, (54)	sty-ling	dis-sŏlve,	dis-sol-ving
sŏlve,	sol-ving	ĭm-i-tate,	im-i-ta-ting
trĭ-fle,	tri-fling	re-cēive,	re-cei-ving
ri-fle,	ri-fling	per-ceive,	per-cei-ving
shŭf-fle	shŭf-fling	prȃc-tise,	prac-tis-ing

Example IV.

The manner of expressing degrees of comparison in qualities, by adding *er*, and *est*, or *r*, and *st*; called Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

Pos.	*Com.*	*Superl.*
great,	great-er,	great-est
kind,	kind-er,	kind-est
bold,	bold-er,	bold-est
rĭch,	rich-er,	rich-est
nēar,	near-er,	near-est
cold,	cold-er,	cold-est
wȧrm,	warm-er,	warm-est
wise,	wi-ser,	wi-sest
ripe,	ri-per,	ri-pest
rare,	ra-rer,	ra-rest
grave,	gra-ver,	gra-vest
chaste,	chast-er,	chast-est
brave,	bra-ver,	bra-vest
vile,	vi-ler,	vi-lest

Example V.

Words ending in *ish*, expressing a degree of quality less than the positive.

3 3			
brown-ish, (89)	brown,	brown-er,	brown-est
rĕd-dish,	red,	red-der,	red-dest
whi-tish,	white,	whi-ter,	whi-test
green-ish,	green,	green-er,	green-est
blăck-ish,	black,	black-er,	black-est
blu-ish,	blue,	blu-er,	blu-est
yĕl-low-ish,	yel-lŏw,	yel-low-er,	yel-low-est

TABLE XVI.

The Boy and the Looking-Glass.

1. A little boy, when his Father and Mother were from home, was playing at ball in a room where there was a looking-glass.

2. Before he began to play, he turned the back of the looking-glass towards him, for fear he should break the glass. It would have been better if he had gone out of doors to play at ball.

3. As he was not a careless boy, I wonder he was not afraid of breaking the windows, as well as the looking-glass; but I suppose he did not think of that.

4. Whilst he was playing, and, perhaps, not thinking

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

at all about the looking-glass, his ball struck the wooden back and broke the glass.

5. When he saw the mischief he had done, he was very sorry; and, I believe, he was afraid his father and mother would be displeased with him.

6. When his parents came home, he went to his father and said, "Father, I have broken the best looking-glass in the house; I am very sorry for it."

7. His father looked kindly at him, and said, "I would rather that all the looking-glasses in my house should be broken, than that one of my children should tell an untruth."

8. The little boy hearing his father say this, and seeing that he was not angry, felt comforted; though, I suppose, he wished very much that he had not broken the looking-glass.

9. After that time, when he met with an accident, he confessed it; and would not, on any account, tell an UNTRUTH.

TABLE XVII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

NOTE.—In the half accented terminations *ate*, *ude*, *ure*, *ize*, *ute*, *ise*, *ule*, *uge*, *ide*, the first vowel has its first sound generally, though not dwelt upon so long, or pronounced with so much force as in the full accented syllables. But in the terminations, *ice*, *ive*, *ile*, the first vowel has generally its second sound, and the final *e* is superfluous, or, only softens *c*; as, *notice*, *relative*, and *juvenile*, pronounced *notis*, *relativ*, and *juvenil*. In the former case, the final *e* is in the Roman, and in the latter case in Italick.

Di a phragm	là bri cate	sŭ i cide
du pli cate	lu cra tive	sui ta ble
di a log*ue*	là di crous	va ri ous
aid de camp*	lu mi nous	u ni form
e go tism	nig*h*t in gale	u su,ry (17)
fa vour ite	nu mer ous	ăd jec tive

* *Pronounced* ăde-dĕ-kăwng.

Fāte, făr fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

fôr ci ble	prē vi ous	ăg gre gate
fre quen cy	pa gan ism	an a lyze
fu gi tive	pleu ri sy	an i mate
fea si ble	qui e tude	ap pe tite
glo ri ous	rheu ma tism (71)	al ti tude
hêr o ism	ru mi nate (71)	ab di cate
jū bi lee	scru pu lous (71)	ac cu rate
ju ve nile	se ri ous	ad e quate
live li hood	spu ri ous	ag o nize
âl ge bra	ĕn ter prise	mĕd i tate
am o rous	en vi ous	mis chie vous
an ec dote	ep i cure	met a phor
an ti quate	es ti mate	musk mel on
ap ti tude	ex cel lence	nour ish ment
an o dyne	făs ci nate	ped a gogue
bĕv er age	fab u lous	pâl li ate
blun der buss	fĕb ri fuge	pal pa ble
cât a logue	fur be low	pal pi tate
cal cu late	gen er ous	par a ble
can di date	gen tle man	par a dise
can dle stick	gen u ine	par a digm
car a way	grăn a ry	par a phrase
cĕl e brate	hĕm i sphere	par a site
crit i cism	hes i tate	par ent age
cim e ter	hând ker chief	par ox ysm
cour te sy	hŭr ri cane	par ri cide
cul ti vate	im i tate	pĕn te cost
lec a logue	im pi ous	per quis ite
lec o rate	in fa mous	phys i cal
led i cate	in sti gate	plen i tude
lef i nite	in sti tute	pres by ter

dĕl e gate
des o late
der o gate
des po tism
des pe rate
des ti tute
dem a gogue
es cu lent
ep i logue
el o quence
el e vate
em pha sis
em u lous
res i dence
res i due
ret i nue
rev er ence
rev er end
rhăp so dy
rhĕt o rick
rid i cule
săc ri fice
sac ri lege
sal i vate
sas sa fras
sat ir ise
scav en ger
sĕn si ble
sep a rate
ser a phim
stădt hold er

ĭn ti mate
jeal ous y
jeop ar dy
jes sa mine
lăs si tude
lat i tude
lĭb er tine
lit i gate
măck er el
mag ni tude
măn u script
mas sa cre (26)
mĕd i cine
tel e scope
ten a ble
tĭm or ous
treach er ous
trip li cate
tur pi tude
văs sal age
vĭn di cate
bil let doux
cŏr po ral
for ti tude
lau da ble
plau si ble
por phy ry
ăr chi tect
ar gu ment
ar ma ment
ar ti fice

prĕs i dent
pris on er
priv i lege
quer u lous
păr a sol
rail le ry
ran cor ous
rav en ous
rĕc ti tude
rel a tive
ren o vate
re qui site
rep ro bate
ăl ma nack
bôt a ny
col lo quy
com pli ment
con sti tute
cor o ner
crock e ry
lon gi tude
nom i nate
ob li gate
ob lo quy
ob sta cle
ob sti nate
ob vi ous
om in ous
op er ate
op po site
or i fice

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pine, pĭn.

stĭm u late	bà yon et	prŏb a ble
stip u late	bär ba rism	pop u lous
stren u ous	bar ba rous	pos i tive
sub ju gate	car di nal	prof li gate
sub se quent	car pen ter	proph e cy
sub sti tute	chân cel lor	pros e cute
syn a gogue	chan cer y	por rin ger
sim i le	ghast li ness	pros per ous
skep ti cism	lär ce ny	pros tu tute
syn co pe	mar gi nal	sol e cism
sur ro gate	par ti san	sol i tude
syc o phant	phar ma cy	soph is try
syl lo gism	par lia ment	vol a tile
tân tal ize	râsp ber ry	rob ber y
tan ta mount	âl der man	tom a hawk
pêr se cute	cĭr cu lar (32)	rŏy al ty (90)
per son age	cir cum stance	mŏŭn te bank
prin ci ple	com pa ny (48)	coun sel lor
ser vi tude	come li ness (48)	coun ter feit
ter mi nate	gov er nour (48)	coun te nance
fir ma ment (31)	gov er ness (48)	boun ti ful
mir a cle (33)	pŏint ed ness	boun da ry
cir cum spect	pŏig nan cy	vên i son

TABLE XVIII.

Water Fowls.

1. Some birds live on fish, frogs, and worms, and have very long legs to wade in the water;—others have short legs for swimming, and their toes joined together by a skin that grows between them, which, like oars, or the fins of a fish, helps them to swim.

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

2. Many water-fowls have long necks, to reach grubs and worms at the bottom of ponds. As they live much in cold water, their feathers are very thick, and they have plenty of soft down to keep them warm.

3. When they put their heads under the water, a thin skin is drawn over the eye, which hinders the water getting into it, and yet does not prevent them from seeing.

4. Many birds, at the approach of winter, fly away into warmer climates, where they stay till spring, and then return to us again. Some stay with us all winter, and live on grass-seeds and grain.

5. How great, how wise, and how good, is the bountiful Creator, who has formed so great a variety of birds, and placed them in such order that each knows and keeps its place!

6. He provides food for them all, and takes care of them all, so that "not a sparrow can fall to the ground without his notice."

On sitting down to meals.

I.

When at my meal, I take my seat,
My thoughts to Heav'n I raise;
That I may favour'd be, to eat
With gratitude and praise.

II.

This grateful sense of bount'ous good,
Such humble feelings spread;
That while I eat my outward food,
My soul has heav'nly bread.

TABLE XIX.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

A chiève ment	a brĭdg ment	em bĕz zle
ac quain tance	ack nŏwl edge	en dĕav our
apprais er	af fran chise	ex ces sive
ar rear age	dis fran chise	ex pen sive

Fāte, fär, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

las phē mer	ap prĕn tice	ex prĕs sive
on tĕm ner	au tum nal	ex ten sive
on tăc tion	bis sex tile	ex chequer
or rō sive	com pul sive	es cutch eon
our ăn to	cur mud geon	ho căn na
le cēit ful	con vul sive	il lŭs trate
le ci sive	de fec tive	i ăm bus
lif fŭ sive	dis cour age	in cĕn tive
n qui ry	dis pär age	in cul cate
n ligh ten	dis sĕm ble	in jus tice
bei sance (67)	ef ful gent	in vec tive
ut ra geous	en tăn gle*	lieu ten ant (77)
o ta tō	ex cŭl pate	mo men tous
o no rous	gym năs tick	of fen sive
nu se um	ef fĕc tive	op pres sive
nis prĭs on	ab ŏr tive	a pŏs tle
neu măt icks	en dorse ment	re mon strate
re sŭmp tive	im por tance	sub al tern
ro duc tive	per for mance	ac cŏu tre
ro gres sive	re cord er	man oeu vre (26)
e pul sive	ad văn tage	al ter nate
e ten tive	a părt ment	de ter mine
e venge ful	de part ment	re hear sal
tu pen dous	dĭs ăs ter	sub ver sive
ub mis sive	em bär go	rheu măt ick (71)

Words of three syllables, accented on the third.

Ap per tain	con nois seurf	em bra sure
id ver tise	dis ap pear	ac qui esce

* en-tang-gl. † *Pronounced* co-nes-sare.

nò, mŏve, nŏr, nôt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭdl.

as cer tăin	en ter tăin	co a lĕsce
con tra vene	gaz et teer	manch in eel
can non ade	deb o nair	coun ter mănd

TABLE XX.

Words of four syllables, accented on the first.

	ĕx pli ca tive	rĕv o ca ble
Ad mi ra ble	fig u ra tive	spec u la tive
ac cu rate ly	lăm en ta ble	suf fer a ble
am i ca ble	lĭt er a ture	val u a ble
ap pli ca ble	măr riage a ble	ven er a ble
ar ro gant ly	mĭs er a ble	vul ner a ble
crĕd it a ble	năv i ga ble	à mi a ble
crim in al ly	pal li a tive	ju di ca ture
des pi ca ble	pĭt i a ble	va ri a ble
el i gi ble	pref er a ble	hôs pi ta ble
es ti ma ble	ref er a ble	fôr mi da ble
ăn swer a ble	tŏl er a ble	trăn si tor y
com mon al ty	cop u la tive	ău di tor y
nom i na tive	ăn ti qua ry	ăr bi tra ry
op er a tive	ap o plex y	par si mon y
prof it a ble	tab er na cle	cŏm par a ble

TABLE XXI.

The Good Boy.

1. A good boy loves his parents, brothers, and sisters. He always minds what his parents say to him, and tries to please them.

2. If they desire him not to do a thing, he does not do it; if they tell him to do any thing, he does it cheerfully.

3. When they deny him what he wants, he does not

grumble, or pout out his lips, or look angry, or cry; but he thinks that his parents know what is proper for him better than he does, because they are wiser.

4. He is kind to his brothers and sisters, and all his playmates. He never teases them, nor quarrels with them, nor calls them by ill names. He does not behave rudely to any body; but treats all with respect.

5. If he sees any persons who are very old and poor, he does not laugh at them, nor mock or make game of them, because he knows it is wrong; but he is kind to them, and glad when he can help them, or do them good.

6. When he sees naughty boys or girls, who pout and cry, and get angry, and quarrel or fight, he is very sorry, and tries to persuade them to do better.

7. He is kind even to dumb creatures, such as beasts, birds, fishes, insects, and worms, for he knows that though they cannot speak, they can feel as well as we.

8. Even those animals that he does not think pretty, he takes care not to hurt; and he is very sorry when he sees the poor horses beaten by the drivers, when they are drawing heavy loads.

9. He never takes delight in catching flies, or other insects, nor in pulling off their wings or legs; because he thinks it cruel to torture them, and give them pain.

10. He likes very much to see the little birds pick up moss, or hay, or bits of wool or hair, and carry them in their bills to make their nests. And if he finds a bird's nest, he does not touch the eggs, or the young birds, nor do them harm.

11. He loves his teachers, and all who have the care of him, and who tell him what is good; and he is very willing to take their advice. He often thinks how kind they are to him to instruct him, and to keep him out of danger, and he is thankful for their care.

12. He likes to go to school, and to read and write, and to learn something good every day; that, if he should live to be a man, he may be wise and good.

13. He never takes any thing that is not his own, nor meddles with it without leave. When he walks into the

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

garden or orchard, he does not pull flowers, or gather fruit, unless he is told that he may do so.

14. At table he sits up, and is quiet, till he is served; and then eats what is given him, in a decent manner, without talking, or asking for more, when he has enough.

15. He never tells a lie; nor departs from the truth. If he has done any mischief, or said any naughty word, he confesses it, and says he is very sorry, and that he will try to do so no more. He never tries to conceal his faults, but is willing to own them, and try to do better.

16. When any body speaks to him, he does not hang his head, or mutter, or look another way; but he answers them in a modest and proper manner, and always speaks loud enough to be heard plainly. When he reads or repeats his lesson, he always tries to do it with a clear voice, so as to be heard distinctly.

17. When he lies down at night, he tries to remember all he has been doing, and all he has been learning during the day. If he has done any thing wrong, he is sorry, and hopes he shall do so no more.

18. He loves to pray to God, and to hear, and read, and think about him; and he loves to go with his parents to worship him. Every body that knows this good boy, loves him, and speaks well of him, and is kind to him; and he is very happy; for those that are good are always the most happy.

TABLE XXII.

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.

Ad vi sa ble	de plo ra ble
ac cu mu late	er ro ne ous
ap pro pri ate	har mo ni ous
an ni hi late	im pe ri ous
a me na ble	im pla ca ble
ab bre vi ate	in tu i tive
al le vi ate	la bo ri ous

Fāte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

cen sō ri *ous*
com mu ni cate
con cu pis cence
as pȧr a gus
ac cĕl er ate
ad mis si ble
a dul ter ate
ac cep ta ble
dis frȧn chise ment
am bĭg u ous
am phib i ous
a nȧl y sis
ar tĭc u late
as sȧs si nate
be at i tude
ca lŭm ni ate
cer tif i cate
ca tȧs tro phe
co ag u late
com bŭs ti ble
com mem o rate
com mis er ate
com pȧr a tive
com pat i ble
con spĭc u ous
con tem pla tive
con temp ti ble
con tig u ous
de fin i tive
op prō bri ous
pe nu ri ous

mys tē ri ous
no to ri ous
ob se qui ous
de lĭb er ate
de riv a tive
di min u tive
e phem e ris
e piph a ny
fa cil i tate
fa nȧt i cism
il lŭs tri ous
in dus tri ous
in gen u ous
in quis i tive
in vin ci ble
in vis i ble
per spic u ous
pre dic a ment
per plex i ty
pro mis cu ous
pa rish ion er (79)
re cep ta cle
ri dic u lous
si mil i tude
tem pes tu ous (98)
sus cep ti ble
vi cis si tude
vo cif er ous
u nan i mous
a poc a lypse
a poc ry pha

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

pre cà ri *ous*
sa lu bri *ous*
spon ta ne *ous*
ter ra que *ous*
vi ca ri *ous*
vic to ri *ous*
vo lu mi nous
ux o ri *ous**
de bâuch er y
con for mi ty
de for mi ty
e nor mi ty
sub or di nate
a bŏm i nate
ac com mo date
a non y mous

a pŏs tro phe
cor rob o rate
de nom i nate
de mon stra ble
de pop u late
dis cŏn so late
pre pos ter *ous*
pre rog a tive
re spon si ble
ad mis si ble
con ver sa ble
re vers i ble
su per flu *ous*
pre ser va tive
ac com pa ny (48)
dis cov e ry

TABLE XXIII.

Words of five syllables, accented on the second.

Co tĕm po ra ry
de clăm a tor y
de fam a tor y
dis pĕn sa tor y
he red i ta ry
in cen di a ry (97)
in flăm ma tor y
pre lĭm i na ry
com mŭ ni ca ble
com mu ni ca tive
in vi o la ble
per sua sĭ ble ness

e plis to la ry
ex clăm a tor y
ex plan a tor y
ex tĕm po rar y
con sŏl a tor y
de pos i tor y
ob ser va tor y
de lib er a tive
ef fem i na cy
in suf fer a ble
in dis so lu ble
in vul ner a ble

* Pron. *ug-zo-re-us.*

de gĕn er a cy
con fed er a cy
con sid er a ble
pre pàr a tor y
pro hĭb i tor y
vo cāb u la ry
in vĕt er a cy
in ter mi na ble
in tem per ate ly
de rŏg a tor y
in vol un ta ry
re pos i tor y

TABLE XXIV.

Words of five syllables, accented on the third.

Am bi gŭ i ty
con ti gu i ty
con tra ri e ty
dic ta to ri al
im por tu ni ty
no to ri e ty
op por tu ni ty
per pe tu i ty
per spi cu i ty
pres by te ri an
pri mo ge ni al
su per flu i ty
tes ti mo ni al
ac à dĕm i cal
af fa bil i ty
al pha bet i cal
sen si bil i ty
sen su ăl i ty (17)
sim i lar i ty
sin gu lar i ty
tes ta mĕn ta ry
cir cum âm bi ent
an a lŷt i cal (55)
ar gu men ta tive
mon o tŏn i cal
plau si bĭl i ty
pol y pet al ous
pop u lăr i ty
pos si bĭl i ty
pri mo gen i ture
prin ci păl i ty
prob a bĭl i ty
prod i găl i ty
pu sil lan i mous
reg u lar i ty
rep re hĕn si ble
rep re sent a tive
sat is făc tor y
an a tom i cal
an i mos i ty
ap os tol i cal
ar is toc ra cy
as tro nom i cal
cat e gor i cal

nŏ, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tŭb, bûll.

com pre hĕn si blé
con san guin i ty*
con tra dic tor y
cred i bil ity
di a met ri cal
el e men tar y
ep i dem i cal
ev an gel i cal
fal li bil i ty
gen e ăl o gy
hos pi tal i ty
il le gĭt i mate
im per cep ti ble
in tro duc tor y
in tre pid i ty
ir re sist i ble
mag na nim i ty
met a phys i cal
cu ri ŏs i ty
di a bol i cal
et y mol o gy
gen er os i ty
e qui pon der ant
in dis sol va ble
in ter rog a tive
met a phor i cal
pe ri od i cal
phil o soph i cal
phys i og no my (17)
phys i ol o gy (17)
trig o nom e try
u ni fôr mi ty
u ni vĕr si ty
em ble mât i cal
ge o graph i cal
ge o dæt i cal

* *Pron.* con-sang-gwin-e-te.

TABLE XXV.

Select Sentences from Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

1. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the peace-makers: for they shall be called the children of God.

2. Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and shall say all manner

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice and be exceeding glad; for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you. Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid. Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.

3. Again ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths: But I say unto you, swear not at all: neither by heaven; for it is God's throne: nor by the earth; for it is his footstool: neither by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King: neither shalt thou swear by thy head; because thou canst not make one hair white or black. Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth: but I say unto you, that ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.

4. Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour and hate thy enemy: but I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.

5. When thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly. But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking.

TABLE XXVI.

In the following words, tion, tian, ian, tial, *and* ier, *are pronounced* tshŭn, tshăn, yŭn, tshăl, *and* yŭr.

Court ier	fŭs tĭan	com bŭs tion
bŭs tion	mix tion	di ges tion
christ ian	ce lĕs tial	ad mix tion

nŏ, mŏve. nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

Tion, is pronounced *shun*; as is also *sion*. Thus mo*tion* and man*sion* are pronounced mo*shun* and man*shun*; *cial* is pronounced *shal* generally.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

Mŏ tion	făc tion	pĕn sion
na tion	fĭc tion	sânc tion
no tion.	frăc tion	sĕc tion
por tion	frĭc tion	ses sion
po tion	func tion	ten sion
ra tion	mân sion	unc tion
sta tion	mĕn tion	ăuc tion
ăc tion	mis sion	ŏp tion
dĭc tion	pâs sion	vĕr sion

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

Ces sà tion	com mĭs sion	pro tĕc tion
com mo tion	cŏm pres sion	pre em*p* tion
de vo tion	con fes sion	re dem*p* tion
plan ta tion	con sum*p* tion	re flec tion
pol lu tion	cŏn ven tion	sub jec tion
pro por tion	con vic tion	suc ces sion
re la tion	cor rec tion	sus pen sion
sal va tion	de cep tion	as per sion
fi du cial	de scrip tion	as ser tion
ad mĭs sion	di rec tion	a ver sion
af fec tion	dis tinc tion	con ver sion
af flic tion	ex cep tion	de ser tion
as cen sion	ex pres sion	dis per sion
as sum*p* tion	in flic tion	re ver sion
at ten tion	ob jec tion	sub ver sion
col lec tion	pro fes sion	sub stân tial

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

Words of four syllables, accented on the third.

Ac cep tā tion
ac cu sa tion
ad mi ra tion
ad o ra tion
ag gra va tion
ap pro ba tion
av o ca tion
cal cu la tion
con dem na tion
con gre ga tion
con sti tu tion
con tem pla tion
cul ti va tion
dec la ra tion
des o la tion
el o cu tion
em u la tion
ex pec ta tion
hab i ta tion
in cli na tion
in sti tu tion
med i ta tion
mod er a tion
nav i ga tion
ob ser va tion
per se cu tion
pres er va tion
proc la ma tion
pub li ca tion
ref or ma tion
res o lu tion
rev o lu tion
rev e la tion
sep ar a tion
sup pli ca tion
trib u la tion
vi o la tion
vis i ta tion
ap pre hĕn sion
com pre hĕn sion
con de scen sion
con tra dic tion
ju ris dic tion
res ur rec tion
sat is fāc tion
aug men tā tion
al ter a tion
al ter ca tion
al ter na tion
em i gra tion

Words of five syllables, accented on the fourth.

Am pli fi cā tion
qual i fi ca tion
ed i fi ca tion
rat i fi cā tion
sanc ti fi ca tion
sig ni fi ca tion

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

as so ci* à tion
mul ti pli ca tion
con tin u a tion
con fed er a tion
con so ci* a tion
or gan i za tion
co op er a tion
glo ri fi ca tion
pro nun ci* a tion
cir cum lo cu tion
cir cum val la tion
com mem o ra tion
pro pi ti* a tion
re gen er a tion
re nun ci* a tion
re tal i a tion
ar gu men ta tion
as sas si na tion

* *Ci* and *ti* in these words sound like *she.*

TABLE XXVII.

The Good Boy, whose Parents are poor.

1. The good boy, whose parents are poor, rises very early in the morning; and all day long, does as much as he can to help his father and mother.

2. When he goes to school, he walks quickly, and does not lose time on the way. "My parents," says he, "are very good, to save some of their money, in order that I may learn to read and write; but they cannot give me much, nor can they spare me long; therefore I must learn as fast as I can: if any body else has time to lose, I am sure I have not.

3. I should be very sorry, when I am a man, not to know how to read very well in the Bible, and other good books; and when I leave my parents, not to be able to read their letters, and write them word where I am, and how I do.

4. And I must learn accounts, for when I grow up, I shall have many things to reckon about my work, and what I buy. I shall, perhaps, have bills to make out, as my father has; and perhaps I shall be employed in a shop."

5. When he has finished his lessons, he does not stay to play, but runs home; he wants to see his father and mother, and help them to take care of his little brother

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

and sisters, for when he is at home he is very industrious.

6. He often sees naughty boys in the streets, and in the fields, fight, and steal, and do many sad things; and he hears them swear, and call ill names, and tell lies: but he does not like to be with them, for fear they should make him as bad as they are, and that any body who sees him with them, should think that he too is naughty.

TABLE XXVIII.

Words of two syllables, in which the terminating *w* is silent.

Bâr ro*w*	gâl lo*w*s(48)	nâr ro*w*	wĭn do*w*
bĕl lo*w*	bĕl lo*w*s(48)	hol lo*w*	win no*w*
bil lo*w*	hâr ro*w*	shad o*w*	yel lo*w*
bur ro*w*	cal lo*w*	shal lo*w*	bôr ro*w*
el bo*w*	mal lo*w*s	spar ro*w*	fol lo*w*
fel lo*w*	mar ro*w*	tal lo*w*	mor ro*w*
fâl lo*w*	mĕad o*w*	whĭt lo*w*	sor ro*w*
far ro*w*	mel lo*w*	wĭd o*w*	wal lo*w*

In the following words, *s* and *z* sound like *zh*—Thus—

Brà *s*ier	glà *z*ier (25)	hò *s*ier (25)
cro *s*i er	ra *s*ure	se*i* zure
fu *s*ion (79)	ad hé *s*ion	in trú *s*ion
le*i s*ure	al lu *s*ion	in fu *s*ion
a zure	am bro *s*i al	pro fu *s*ion
e lĭ*s* ion (79)	col lu *s*ion	oc ca *s*ion
e ly*s* i an	con clu *s*ion	ob tru *s*ion
de lŭ *s*ion (79)	con fu *s*ion	vi*s* ion
e va *s*ion	con tu *s*ion	mea*s* ure
de tru *s*ion	dif fu *s*ion	plea*s* ure
e ro *s*ion	ef fu *s*ion	trea*s* ure

nò, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

di vĭs *ion* (79)	ex clŭ *sion*	ab scĭss *ion* (79)
de cĭs *ion*	ex plŏ *sion*	col lĭs *ion*
de rĭs *ion*	a bra *sion*	con cĭs *ion*
pre cĭs *ion*	cor ro *sion*	cŏ hĕ *sion*
prŏ vĭs *ion*	dis plo *sion*	il lu *sion*
re cĭs *ion*	en clo *sure*	al lĭs *ion*

TABLE XXX.

Words in which *ci*, *ti*, *si*, and *c e*, are pronounced *she*; *tia*, and *cia*, *sha*; *scious*, *cious*, and *tious*, *shus*.

Grĕ cian	trân si ent	ex crŭ ci ate
gra cious	lûs cious	ex pa ti ate
pa tient	câu tious	fa ce tious
quo tient	pâr tial	fal la cious
spa cious	cên science	fe ro cious
spe cies*	con scious	in gra ti ate
so cial	ap prĕ ci ate	lo qua cious
sa ti ate	as so ci ate	ne go ti ate
an cient	au da cious	pro ca cious
câp tious	ca pa cious	ra pa cious
fac tious	con so ci ate	se qua cious
fic tious	dis so ci ate	sa ga cious
nup tial	e ma ci ate	te na cious
spĕ cious	om nĭs ci ence	per ti nă cious
vex a tious	po ten tial	cir cum stân tial
vi va cious	pro vin cial	con fi dên tial
vo ra cious	pru den tial	pen i ten tial
an nûn ci ate	sen ten tious	pes ti len tial
con ten tious	sub stân ti ate	prov i den tial
cre den tials	com mêr cial	rev er en tial
e nun ci ate	con tu mă cious	res i den tia ry

* spe-sheez.

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

es sĕn tial	ef fi cā cious	e qui nŏc tial
in fec tious	os ten ta tious	con sci ĕn tious
li cen ti ate	per spi ca cious	con se quen tial

TABLE XXXI.

ADVICE TO YOUTH.

1. As soon as you are awake in the morning, strive to turn your minds inward, and to still and silence all your own thoughts, that you may wait on your great Creator, to feel love and thankfulness arise in your hearts to Him for his divine care and preservation of you during the night; and sincere desires that He may keep you from all things that are not right in his sight, the ensuing day.

2. Then arise, and when you are dressed, wash your hands and faces clean, and comb your heads; and go cheerfully about the business your parents or masters may direct.

3. When you are at school, remember that it is out of kindness and love to you, that your parents have sent you there, or procured you the liberty of going. Take pains to improve in reading, writing, or whatever else your parents or teachers are so kind as to instruct you in, or wish you to learn; and do not disappoint their hopes, or grieve them, by being careless and negligent about your learning, but apply yourselves with diligence and attention to whatever studies or business your teacher may appoint you.

4. In coming to school and returning home, be careful to behave with decency and sobriety. Do not be noisy, nor loiter by the way, but pass on quietly, without offending or hurting any person or thing, either by words or actions.

5. At evening, when you go to bed, consider coolly before you close your eyes for sleep, how you have spent the foregoing day; and if you find nothing said or done amiss, and every thing speaks peace and innocence within, let an humble acknowledgment and grateful thankfulness to the

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

great Preserver of men, fill your hearts for his care and preservation of you through the day.

6. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. With this constantly on your minds, much advice will not be needful, and without it, none will be effectual. If you live in this fear, it will regulate every thought, word, and action.

TABLE XXXII.

Ci and *ti*, when each forms a syllable, are equivalent to *she*, otherwise they are equivalent to *sh*.

Prē cious	am bĭ tion	cog nĭ tion
spe cial	aus pi cious	con tri tion
vi cious	ca pri cious	de fi cient
vi ti ate	co mi tial	de li cious
ad dĭ tion	con di tion	dis cre tion
e di tion	pro pi tious	pol i tĭ cian
ef fi cient	se di tion	prop o si tion
es pe cial	se di tious	prep o si tion
fla gi tious	sol sti tial	pro hi bi tion
fru i tion	suf fi cient	rhet o ri cian
ju di cial	sus pi cious	su per fi cial
lo gi cian	tran si tion	dis qui si tion
ma gi cian	vo li tion	su per sti tion
ma li cious	ab o lĭ tion	sup po si tion
mi li tia	ac qui si tion	sur rep ti tious
mu si cian	ad mo ni tion	av a ri cious
nu tri tion	ad ven ti tious	ben e fi cial
no vi ti ate	am mu ni tion	co a li tion
of fi ci ate	ap pa ri tion	com pe ti tion
of fi cial	ar ti fi cial	com po si tion
of fi cious	ad sci ti tious	def i ni tion

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pine, pĭn.

pa trĭ cian	ap po *sĭ* tion	dem o lĭ tion
par ti tion	eb ul li tion	dep o *si* tion
per di tion	er u di tion	dis po *si* tion
per ni cious	ex hi bi tion	prac tĭ tion er
pe ti tion	ex po *si* tion	a rith me tĭ cian
pro fi cient	im po *si* tion	ac a de mi cian
phy *si* cian	op po *si* tion	sup pos i ti tious
po *si* tion	prej u di cial	math e ma ti cian

In the following words, the consonant *q* sounds like *k*, and terminates a syllable; but perhaps the ease of the learner may render a different division more eligible.

2	li qu*o*r (48)	an tĭ qui ty
E qui ty	li que fy	in i qui ty
e qui ta ble	li qui date	in i qui tous
li quid	li quid ness	ob lĭ qui ty

TABLE XXXIII.

The *i* in this table, when it begins a final syllable, sounds like *y* at the beginning of words. When *x* precedes *i*, it has the sound of *ks*, and the supposed *s* and the *i*, sound like *sh*.

Fò li o	mĭll ion (48)	in gè ni *ous*
ju ni or (48)	min ion	bat tăl ion
sol dier (97)	pill ion	ci vĭl ian
sav *iour*	pin ion	com păn ion
se*ign* ior	trill ion	con nĕx ion
u ni on	trunn ion*s*	de flux ion
al ien	văl iant	do min ion
ge ni al	cŭll ion	fa mil iar
ge ni us	rŭnn ion	o pin ion

nò, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

ânx ious	scûll ion	pa vîl ion
*b*dêll ium	cûll ier	pos till ion
bil ious	pon iard	punc til io
bill iards	on ion (48)	ras cûll ion
bill ions	bûll ion	re bêll ion
brill iant	be hâv iour	se râgl io
bâgn io	com mun ion	ver mîl ion
fîl ial	par he li on	aux il ia ry†
flex ion*	pe cu li ar	mîn *ia* ture
flux ion	con ve ni ent	pe-cu-ni a-ry

* *Pron.* flek-shun. † âwg-zîl-yâ-rè.

TABLE XXXIV.

THE FUNERAL.

How solemn is the scene, when friends draw near,
To pay to parted worth the fun'ral tear!
How precious are the sacred tears that rise,
And flow successive from the mourners' eyes!

How solemn is the sight, ('tis so to me,)
Extended in the "*narrow house*" to see,
The pale precursor of *our* certain doom,
A silent votary for the lurid tomb!

No language can describe, no tongue can tell
The heart's keen anguish at the last farewell,
When the lid closes on the faded face,
Where late serenely smil'd each softer grace.

Plac'd on the sable hearse, the mournful throng,
In sad procession, slowly move along;
Bow'd down with sorrow, to the grave repair,
And leave their fellow friend to moulder there.

Then home return:—Oh! what a blank appears!
The heart then gives the few remaining tears;

Fàte, fâr, fåll, fåt—mè, mêt—pine, pĭn.

How gloomy all, where late so sweetly smil'd
The lovely friend, who ev'ry care beguil'd!

Those who have lost what worlds cannot supply,
Can give the sympathetick tear and sigh:
Tho' friendship can a soothing balm impart,
'Tis heav'n alone can heal the mourner's heart.

APHORISMS.

Who is wise?* He that learns from every one.

Who is powerful? He that governs his passions.

Who is rich? He that is contented.

Who is prepared to die? He that lives as he ought.

* *The interrogation point needs much attention from every teacher.*

TABLE XXXV.

In the following words *th* is sounded as in *think.*

	thè a tre (26)	can thàr i des
E ther	hy a cynth	an tĭp a thy
ja cinth	cåth o lick	pa ren the sis
the sis	ĕp i thet	a rith me tick
ze nith	låb yr inth	an tith e sis
thŭn der	lĕth ar gy	mis ån thro py
meth od	pleth o ry	phil an thro py
ån them	sym pa thy	the oc ra cy
dĭp*h* thong	åm a ranth	the ol o gy
eth icks	am e thyst	the og o ny
pån ther	ap a thy	ther mom e ter

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

sâb bath	ma thè sis	au thôr i ty
thîm ble	sŷn thè sis	ca thol i con
this *tle*	pan thè on	my thol o gy
thurs day	e the re al	or thog ra phy
triph thong	ca the dral	hy poth e sis
in thrâl	u re thra	li thog ra phy
ath wart	au thên tick	li thot o my
be tröth	pa thet ick	a poth e ca ry
thîr ty (31)	syn thet ick	ap o thè o sis
thor *ough* (48)	a cân thus	pŏl y the ism
thir tèen (31)	ath lĕt ick	bib li ŏth e cal
thŏŭ *s*and	me theg lin	ich thy ol o gy
à the ism	ca thar tick	ôr tho dox y
thè ó ry	en thŭ si asm*	or tho e pist
the o rem	an thŏl o gy	lith on trîp tick

th as in the word *thou*.

èi ther	clŏth ier†	fêath er	lêath er
nei ther	râth er	gâth er	fur ther
hea then	fath om(48)	hîth er	breth ren
wêath er	soûth ern	poth er(48)	be nèath
with er	teth er	broth el	be queath
wheth er	thith er	broth er	an ŏth er (48)
neth er	whith er	wor thy	to geth er
weth er	fa ther	moth er	lŏg a rithms
prith ee	far thing	smoth er	nev er the lĕss
bur then	far ther	oth er (48)	sôv er eign (48)

* *Pron.* en-thŭ-zhe-azm. † klŏthe-yer.

Fāte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

TABLE XXXVI.

Five reasons for not using Spirituous Liquors.

A TOUCH-STONE.

1. Because they poi-on the blood, and destroy the organs of digestion.

2. Because an *enemy* should be kept *without* the gate.

3. Because I am in health, and need no medicine.

4. Because I have my senses, and wish to keep them.

5. Because I have a *soul* to be saved—or lost.

To the man whose mind is untouched by all, or any of the above reasons, a volume on the subject would be useless.

ON AUTUMN.

I pass'd by the grove, and the leaves were fast falling,
And chilly the north wind did blow;
The quail whistl'd loud, for her brood she was calling,
A shelter to find from the snow.

nò, môve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

The small birds of summer, that us'd to awaken
The peasants with sounds from the hill,
Have now left our groves, and the vales are forsaken
Of notes from the shrill whip-poor-will.

How solemn the prospect of Nature appear'd—
The meadows are stript of their green—
The lily has faded—the rose disappear'd—
How transient! how short to be seen!

The changes of seasons, exact in their order,
Roll round on the swift wings of time,
That man may discover the works of his Maker,
And youth learn a lesson sublime.

So, when in the winter of life you're declining,
Fix your thoughts on the hav'n of rest;
Trust in a Saviour, and cease all repining,
That you may for ever be blest.

TABLE XXXVII.

Words in which *ch* has the sound of *k*.

Christ	ċ poch	*eu* cha rist
chyle	o chr*e* (23)	ân ar chy
scheme	tro chee	chrys o lite
ache	ân chor (48)	chär ac ter
chåsm	chris *ten*	cat e chism
chrism	chym ist	pên ta teuch
chôrd	ech o	sep ul chr*e* (26)
schôol	pâs chal	tech ni cal
choir*	col ick	âl chy my
chy lous	cho ler	anch o ret
cho rus	schol ar	brach ial
te trarch	ïnon arch	lach ry mal

* kwire.

Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

chà os	stŏm ach†	mâch i nate
cho ral	pà tri arch	sac cha rine
sỹn chro nism	pa rò chi al	chi rŏg ra phy
mich *a*el mas	cha me le on	cho rog ra phy
chor is ter*	chro mât ick	chro nom e ter
chrŏn i cle	mc chan ick	the om a chy
ŏr ches tre(26)	an ach ro nism	cat e chĕt i cal
ĕch i my	sy nĕc dŏ che	bac cha ná li an
cach ex y	mĕl an chol y	cat e chu men
chi mē ra	chro nŏl o gy	chỹm is try (55)

* kwir ris tur. † stŭm muk.

TABLE XXXVIII.

Remarkable expressions of a Child, not more than seven years old, related by his Mother.

Reading the life of Fenelon one morning in my bed, two of my children being with me, a son of seven years of age, and a daughter of four, I requested them to remain still while I read; and to induce them to be so, I proposed that they should think a half hour, and tell me their thoughts.—After a pause, my little son replied, that it was not possible to tell his thoughts,—they were the same that had been in his mind more than a year, and that they were so delightful, the more he thought, the more he wished to continue in that sweet meditation; and if all the world could get into the same feelings, it would be impossible for any to be miserable. Being very much startled at such an unexpected reply from so young a child, I inquired of him if he could recollect the first time he felt these serious impressions. He said they came on by degrees, from a desire to be good, and serve God. I then asked him if he was willing to die and go to heaven? He said he had heaven already in his own heart; therefore, he believed if he should be called from

nò, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

this world, his spirit would unite with God his Father; but he wanted to live, to pray for others who were wicked; and that, many times, when he was alone, he burst into tears for the sins of the world, and wished it were in his power to bring them into the same feelings with himself. He said he could not speak of these things to his companions at school, knowing that he would be ridiculed; and that if I knew all that he suffered in mind among such a set of wicked boys, I would weep for him continually. I asked him what he meant. He said, *grieving for them lest they should continue hardened in wickedness*—sorry they should offend so *good* a God—and distressed for himself in struggling against the temptations before him, and afraid he should do something wrong himself; but that the thoughts which were continually with him, were his comfort. I asked him if he knew from whence these thoughts proceeded. He said, yes; from God; and that it was God's spirit in him, and that he sometimes enjoyed heaven without waiting for Death.

TABLE XXXIX.

Words of French origin, in which ch *sounds like* sh; *and accented* i *sounds like* è.

Chà*ise*	shïre	po lïce
cham ŏl*s**	ma chïne	ma chin er y
chăn cre (26)	cash ier	chev a lier
cham ăde	an tique	deb au chee
cham paign	fa tigue	chan de lier
cha grin	in trigue	cap u chin
chi cane	ma rine	mag a zine
pique	dern ier†	bom ba sin
man da rin	can non ier	cor de lier
brig a dier	cap a pie	gren a dier

* sham mŏŏ

† dĕrn yàre

Fāte, fâr, fàll, făt—mè, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

bom bar dler	car bi nler	fi năn clĕr
buc an ĭers	cav al ĭer	gaz et teer

TABLE XL.

Description of the Sloth.

The Sloth, which is an animal of South America, makes the most despicable appearance of all the animal race. It is covered with coarse hair, somewhat resembling dried grass; the tail is so short as scarcely to be seen; and its eyes are dull and heavy.

It has four short feet, which are armed with strong claws: but though the feet are short, the legs are still shorter, and proceed from the body in such an oblique direction, that the soles of the feet seldom touch the ground.

This poor creature seldom changes its position but by constraint, and when compelled by the severe calls of hunger; and then it moves only one leg at a time, by scraping the back of the claws along the surface, and wheeling the limbs circularly about, yet still touching the ground, till at length it places its foot in a progressive position.

The other three limbs are brought about with the same difficulty, before the animal is capable of moving its body; and in a manner so extremely slow, that according to Goldsmith's account, it has been seen to advance forward not above three feet in an hour; and that a few paces are often the journey of a week.

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll

It lives upon the leaves, fruit, and flowers of trees; and sometimes on the bark itself, when nothing else is left upon the tree for its subsistence. It requires a large share of food for its support; and therefore it generally strips a tree of all its verdure, before it is willing to leave it.

Although this animal is formed for climbing a tree with great pain and difficulty, yet it is utterly unable to descend like other animals; but is obliged, when it has stripped the tree of every thing that could serve it for food, to drop like a lifeless mass from the branches to the ground.

After remaining some time in a torpid state, from the shock received by the fall, it again prepares for a journey to some neighbouring tree, not far distant, to which it crawls so slowly, that one could scarcely perceive it move; and often baits on vegetables by the way.

All motions which it makes seem to torture it; every step it takes, it sends forth a plaintive, melancholy cry, which seems its chief defence. Few quadrupeds appear willing to interrupt its progress, either because its flesh is offensive, or that they are terrified at its cries.

When at length it reaches its destined tree, it mounts it with greater ease than when it moved upon the plain. It falls to with famished appetite, and, as before, destroys the very source that supplies it.

As it finds so great a difficulty in procuring its food, it is obliged to go several days without any supply; and we are informed that one remained suspended to a pole across two beams, without any sustenance for forty days.

This strange creature, which appears to live a very wretched life, may serve as a very just emblem of the slothful, who spend their time in doing nothing, or that which is worse than nothing, while they ought to be improving their minds in virtue, and endeavouring to obtain those comforts which render mankind happy.

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt—mè, mêt—pine, pĭn.

TABLE XLI.

Words in which *g* is hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

Gèar	dăg ger	lĕg ume	*gh*ĕr kin
geese	crag gy	pig gin	*a*u ger
gĕld	hag gle	quăg gy	bŏg gy
get	crag ged	rag ged	fŏg gy
gift	dĭg ger	rĭg ger	clog gy
give	drug ster	rig gish	cog ger
gig	drug get	rig ging	dog ged
gild	drug gist	scrăg ged	dog gish
gill	flăg gy	scrag gy	jog ger
gimp	dĭg geth	shag gy	nog gin
gird (32)	gib bous	slăg gish	tär get
girt	gid dy	snăg ged	gir dle (31)
girl (32)	gig gle	sprĭg gy	be gĭn
*e*a ger	gil ding	stăg ger	wăg ger y
me*a* ger	giz zard	swag ger	log ger he*a*d
gew gaw	gim let	swag gy	to gĕth er
ti ger	hăg gish	trĭg ger	pĕt ti fog ger
to ged	jag gy	twig gen	brăg ger
bĭg gin	jag ged	twig gy	wag gish

The following words are pronounced as though they were written with double *g*. Thus *finger* is pronounced *fing-gur*.

Fĭn ger	lĭn ger	yŏun ger	lŏn ger
ăn ger	lin go	yŏun gest	stron ger
hŭn ger	lin guist	lon gest	mon ger (48)

TABLE XLII.

Selfish Sorrow Reproved.

One day during the summer vacation, Alexis had prepared himself to set out, with a party of his companions, upon a lit-

nȯ, mȯve, nȯr, nȯt—tȕbe, tȕb, bȕll.

tle journey of pleasure. But the sky lowered, the clouds gathered, and he remained for some time in anxious suspense about his expedition; which at last was prevented by heavy and continued rain. The disappointment overpowered his fortitude; he burst into tears; lamented the untimely change of weather; and sullenly refused all consolation.

In the evening the clouds were dispersed; the sun shone with unusual brightness; and the face of nature seemed to be renewed in vernal beauty. Euphronius conducted Alexis into the fields. The storm of passion in his breast was now stilled; and the serenity of the air, the music of the feathered songsters, the verdure of the meadows, and the sweet perfumes which breathed around, regaled every sense, and filled his mind with delightful emotions.

"Remark," said Euphronius, "the delightful change which has suddenly taken place in the whole creation. Recollect the appearance of the scene before us yesterday. The ground was then parched with the long drought: the flowers hid their drooping heads; no fragrant odours were perceived: and vegetation seemed to cease. To what cause must we impute the revival of nature?" "To the rain that fell this morning," replied Alexis, with a modest confusion. He was struck with the selfishness and folly of his conduct; and his own bitter reflections anticipated the reproof of Euphronius.

PERCIVAL.

TABLE XLIII.

In the following, when *g* begins a syllable, it sounds like *j*; and *c*, when it begins a syllable, sounds like *s*

Mȃ gick	rē gis ter	du plĭ ci ty
tra gick	spe ci fy	fe li ci ty
a gile	spe ci men	mu ni ci pal
a cid	mȃ cer ate	an ti ci pate
dĭ git	ma gis trate	par ti ci pate

Fāte, făr, fall, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

vĭ gil — nē ces sa ry — sim plĭ ci ty
fā cile — trā ge dy — me di ci nal
fra gile — vĭ cin age — so li ci tude
frĭ gid — ve ge tate — per ni ci ty
rĭ gid — ve ge tive — tri plĭ ci ty
plā cid — lĭ quick — ver ti ci ty
sĭ gil — pro cess — e dā ci ty
pĭ geon — co gi tate — ex ag* ge rate
tā cit — pro ge ny — mor da ci ty
a gi tate — il lĭ cit — nu ga ci ty
ag* ger ate — im plĭ cit — o pa ci ty
lē gi ble — e lĭ cit — ra pa ci ty
flā ge let — ex plĭ cit — sa ga ci ty
prē ce dent — só lĭ cit — se qua ci ty
pre ci pice — im ā gine — vĭ va ci ty
re ci pe — re lĭ gion (79) — te na ci ty
de ci mal — lĭ ti *gious* — ve ra ci ty
de ci mate — pro dĭ *gious* — a dj gi o
lā cer ate — an dā ci ty — bel li ge rent
pa ci fy — ca pa ci ty — o ri gi nal
pa geant ry — fu ga ci ty — ar in ger ous
pa gi nal — lo qua ci ty — om ni ge nous
rē gi cide — men dā ci ty — ver ti gin ous
re gi men — men tal ci ty — re fri ger ate
re gi ment — di lā ce rate — le gis lā tion
re ci tā tion — nau sé ā gin *ous* — as tro lo gi cal
sac ri le *gious* — mul ti plĭ ci ty — ge o lo gi cal
o le ā gin *ous* — per spi cā ci ty — ped a go gi cal
an then ti ci ty — per ti nā ci ty — phil o lo gi cal
e lăsti ci ty — ă trŏ ci ty — tau to lo gi cal

* *g* like *j*.

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

e lec tri ci ty fe rŏ ci ty the o lŏ gi cal
du o de ci mo ve lo ci ty re ci pro ci ty
ab o rig in al rhi no ce ros le ger de main
ec cen tri ci ty an a lŏ gi cal re ci ta ti vo (34)

TABLE XLIV.

Select Sentences.

At our first setting out in life, when yet unacquainted with the world and its snares, when every pleasure enchants with its smile, and every object shines with the gloss of novelty; let us beware of the seducing appearances which surround us: and recollect what others have suffered from the power of headstrong desire. If we allow our passion, even though it be esteemed innocent, to acquire an absolute ascendency, our inward peace will be impaired. But if any which has the taint of guilt, take early possession of our mind, we may date, from that moment, the ruin of our tranquillity.

Every man has some darling passion, which generally affords the first introduction to vice. The irregular gratifications into which it occasionally seduces him, appear under the form of venial weaknesses; and are indulged, in the beginning, with scrupulousness and reserve. But, by longer practice, these restraints weaken, and the power of habit grows. One vice brings in another to its aid. By a sort of natural affinity they connect and entwine themselves together, till their roots come to be spread wide and deep over all the soul.

TABLE XLV.

Words in which *h* is pronounced before *w*, though written after it. Thus, *what*, *when*, are pronounced *hwat*, *hwen*.

Whale whelm whit wher ry
wheal when whiz wheth er

Fàte, fâr, fâll, fàt—mè, mèt—pine, pin

whèat	*whènce*	*whûrt*	*whîf fle*
wheel	*whet*	*whârf*	*whim sey*
wheeze	*which*	*what* (23)	*whin ny*
while	*whiff*	*whîrl* (32)	*whis per*
whilst	*whig*	*whère* (24)	*whis tle*
whine	*whim*	*whey* (72)	*whith er*
white	*whin*	*whee dle*	*whit low*
why	*whip*	*whi ting*	*whit ster*
whêlk	*whisk*	*whi tish*	*whit tle*
whelp	*whist*	*whêr ret*	*whim per*

TABLE XLV

WINTER.

See! Winter comes to rule the varied year,
Sullen and sad, with all its rising train;
Vapours, and clouds, and storms.

Winter is composed of three months, called December, the twelfth, January, the first, and February, the second month of the year.

December. The changes which take place in the face of nature during this month, are little more than so many advances towards universal gloom and desolation. The day now rapidly decreases; the weather becomes foul and cold;

nò, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

rain or snow, and wind are frequent. Several of the wild quadrupeds take to their winter concealments. On the 21st of this month, the winter solstice, or shortest day, takes place.

January.—This is the coldest month in the year. Nothing can be more wonderful than the effect of frost; it stops the running stream, converts a lake into a plain, and makes the ground as hard as a rock. Domestick cattle now require all the care and protection of the farmer. Plants are provided by nature with a kind of winter quarters, which secure them from the effects of cold. The barn resounds with the flail, and the school-house is thronged with children and youth.

February.—The earlier part of this month may still be reckoned winter; though the cold generally begins to abate. Various signs of returning spring occur at different times in this month. The farmer begins his work in the field, as soon as the ground is sufficiently thawed. He repairs his fences and hedges.

SPRING.

Winter, still lingering on the verge of Spring,
Retires reluctant, and from time to time
Looks back, while at his keen and chilling breath,
Fair nature sickens.

Spring is composed of three months, called March, the third, April, the fourth, and May, the fifth month of the year.

March.—The sun has now acquired so much power, that on a clear day we feel all the genial influence of Spring.—

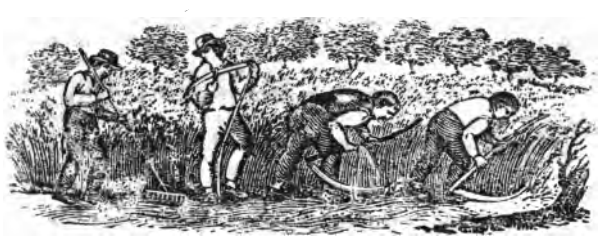
Fāte, făr, fall, făt—mē, mĕt—pine, pĭn.

The farmer starts his plough in this month. About the last of this month the young lambs begin to sport abroad; and the industrious bees commence their labours. In this month, also, day and night becomes of equal length, which is called the vernal equinox.

April.—This month gives the most perfect image of Spring; for warm gleams of sunshine, and gentle showers, have the most powerful effects in hastening that universal springing of the vegetable tribes, from whence the season derives its appellation. Birds are busied in building and repairing their nests. The fishes are now inspired by the same enlivening influence, which acts upon the rest of animated nature. The farmer is engaged in ploughing and sowing.

May.—In this month the earth is covered with the freshest green of the grass and young corn, and adorned with numerous flowers. The trees put on all their verdure. In this month cattle are turned to pasture. Milk becomes of a better quality in consequence of the young grass. Butter and cheese are now made. Birds hatch and rear their young principally during this month.

SUMMER.



Now genial suns and gentle breezes reign,
And summer's fairest splendours deck the plain;
With pleasure now we view the new-born rose,
And all the ground with short-lived beauty glows.

Summer is composed of three months, called June, the sixth, July, the seventh, and August the eighth month of the year.

nò, mòve, nôr, nŏt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

June.—This is really the most lovely month in the year. Summer has commenced, and warm weather is thoroughly established. Trees are in their fullest dress, and there is a profusion of the gayest flowers. One of the earliest rural employments of this month, is the shearing of sheep; a business of much importance in all parts of this country. A profusion of fragrance now rises from the fields of clover in blossom. The several kinds of winter and spring grain come into ear and flower during this month; the latter part of which is the beginning of hay harvest. This is the busiest and one of the most agreeable of rural occupations. On the 21st of this month, comes the summer solstice, or longest day.

July.—This is the warmest month in the year. The effects of the heat upon the face of nature soon become manifest. The flowers of the former month lose their beauty, shrivel, and fall. The animal creation seem oppressed with languor during this hot season. The insect tribes, however, are peculiarly active and vigorous in the hottest weather.—Bathing is a healthful and delightful exercise at this season. Large heavy clouds are formed during this warm weather, which at length let fall their collected water in copious showers. Thunder and lightning generally accompany these summer storms. This is the time of wheat harvest, as well as that of many other grains. It is a very busy season. Nature bids all be industrious. Flax and hemp are pulled in this month.

August.—This month is generally very sultry, and the farmer now sees the principal objects of his culture, and the chief sources of his riches, collected beneath some shelter: but this varies according to the time of sowing. Every fair day is now of great importance; as when the grain is once ripe, it is liable to continual damage while standing, either from the shedding of the seeds, the depredations of birds, or storms. The poor labourer, who has toiled in securing another's wealth, justly expects to partake of the happiness.—The number of plants in flower is now very sensibly diminished. Those of the former months are now running fast to seed; and a few new ones succeed. The red-breast, one of our finest, though most common songsters, renews his musick about the end of this month.

Fāte, fâr, fall, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn

AUTUMN.

Now softened suns a mellow lustre shed,
The laden orchards glow with tempting red:
On hazel boughs, the clusters hang embrown'd,
And with the sportsman's war the new-shorn fields resound.

Autumn, or fall, is composed of three months, called September, the ninth, October, the tenth, and November, the eleventh month of the year.

September.—This is, in general, a very pleasant month; the distinguishing softness and serenity of Autumn, with its deep blue skies, prevailing through great part of it. The days are now very sensibly shortened, and the mornings and evenings are chilly and damp. The labours of the husbandman have but a very short intermission; for, no sooner is the harvest gathered in, than the fields are again ploughed up, and prepared for the winter grain. Apples are gathered about the close of this month, and cider is made. The autumnal equinox, when day and night are again equal over the whole globe, happens about the twenty-third of this month. This, as well as the vernal, is generally attended with storms, which throw down much of the fruit yet remaining on the trees.—By the end of this month, the leaves of many trees have their verdure impaired, and begin to put on their autumnal colours; which, however, are not complete till the ensuing month. Acorns now begin to fall from the oak, and the nuts from the beech; both of which have the name of mast. These, in countries where there are large forests, afford plentiful food to swine, which are turned into woods at this season.

nọ, mọve, nọr, nọt—tụbe, tụb, bụll.

October.—The great business of nature, with respect to the vegetable creation at this season, is the scattering of seed on the face of the earth. Spider's webs are numerous across paths, and extended from one shrub to another. Now is the time for robbing and killing the industrious bee. During this month the farmer sows his winter grain. The leaves undergo a change. The gloom of the falling year is in some measure enlivened, during this month especially, by the variety of colours, some lively and beautiful, put on by the fading leaves of trees and shrubs. In most of the wine countries of Europe, the vintage takes place in this month. The grape is one of the latest fruits in ripening. When gathered, they are immediately pressed, and the juice is fermented like that of apples.

November.—This month is marked by the fall of the leaf. There is something melancholy in this process of desolation. This is a gloomy month both to man and beast. Intervals of clear and pleasant weather, however, frequently occur. High winds are common in this month. The farmer finishes his ploughing and sowing, and then lays up his utensils under cover. Cattle and horses are taken out of the exhausted pastures, and put to hay. Hogs are put up to fatten; sheep are turned into the turnip field, or, in stormy weather, fed with hay.

TABLE XLVII.

In the following words, with their compounds and derivatives, *x* is pronounced like *gz*; *ex-act* is pronounced *egz-akt*.

Ex åct	ex ĕm pli fy	ex ŏr di um
ex ĭst	ex ăn i mate	ex alt
ex empt	ex as per ate	ex ŏt ick
ex ult	ex ă men	ex on er ate
ex ăm ine	ex u be rance	ex ĕrt
ex am ple	ex hăust	ex er cent
ex ĕm plar	ex hort	ex ec u tor

Fāte, fār, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

TABLE XLVIII.

As it is of great consequence for all to know how to modulate the voice at an interrogation, the following lesson is thought to be well fraught for that purpose.

Virtue and Piety, Man's highest Interest.

I find myself existing upon a little spot, surrounded every way by an immense unknown expansion—Where am I?—What sort of a place do I inhabit? Is it exactly accommodated, in every instance, to my convenience? Is there no excess of cold, none of heat, to offend me? Am I never annoyed by animals, either of my own, or a different kind? Is every thing subservient to me; as though I had ordered all myself? No—nothing like it—the farthest from it possible. The world appears not, then, originally made for the private convenience of me-alone? It does not. But is it not possible so to accommodate it, by my own particular industry? If to accommodate man and beast, heaven and earth, if this be beyond me, it is not possible. What consequence then follows? Or can there be any other than this?—If I seek an interest of my own, detached from that of others, I seek an interest which is chimerical, and which can never have existence.

How then must I determine? Have I no interest at all? If I have not, I am stationed here to no purpose. But why no interest? Can I be contented with none, but one separate and detached? Is a social interest joined with others, such an absurdity as not to be admitted? The bee, the beaver, and the tribes of herding animals, are sufficient to convince me, that the thing is somewhere at least possible.—How then am I assured that it is not equally true of man? Admit it; and what follows? If so, then honour and justice are my interest; then the whole train of moral virtues are my interest; without some portion of which, not even thieves can maintain society.

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

TABLE XLIX.

We destroy pleasure by pursuing it too eagerly.

A boy, smitten with the colours of a butterfly, pursued it from flower to flower, with indefatigable pains. First, he aimed to surprise it among the leaves of a rose; then to cover it with his hat, as it was feeding on a daisy. At one time he hoped to secure it, as it revelled on a sprig of myrtle; and at another, grew sure of his prize, perceiving it to loiter on a bed of violets. But the fickle fly still eluded his attempts. At last, observing it half buried in the cup of a tulip, he rushed forward and, snatching it with violence, crushed it to pieces. Thus, by his eagerness to enjoy, he lost the object of his pursuit. From this instance, young persons may learn, that pleasure is but a painted butterfly; which, if temperately pursued, may serve to amuse; but which, when embraced with too much ardour, will perish in the grasp.

EPITAPH ON A YOUNG WOMAN.

In dawn of life, she wisely sought her God;
And the straight path of thorny virtue trod.
Fond to oblige, too gentle to offend,
Belov'd by all, to all the good, a friend:
The bad she censur'd by her life alone:
Blind to their faults, severe upon her own;
In others' grief a tender part she bore:
And with the needy shar'd her little store:
At distance view'd the world with pious dread,
And to God's temple for protection fled;
There sought that peace which heaven alone can give;
And learn'd to die, ere others learn to live.

Fāte, fār, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

TABLE L.

In the following table, tu *is sounded like* tshu; nà-tûre *is pronounced* nà-tshûre. *Vide p.* 98.

Nà ture	rŭp ture	en rŭp ture
căp ture	struc ture	im pos ture
rap ture	punc ture	in dĕn ture
pas ture	sculp ture	ŏ ver ture
frac ture	nur ture	ăp er ture
fèa ture	junc ture	sĭt u ate
crea ture	fŭ ture	punc tu ate
vĕs ture	jŏĭn ture	sump tu ous
lec ture	mois ture	mŭ tu al
tex ture	pŏs ture	ea pĭt u late
mix ture	tŏr ture	sănc tu a ry
ges ture	for tune	spĭr it u al
ven ture	stât ure	per pet u al
pic ture	stat ute	con grât u late
tinc ture	vĕr dure	con stĭt u ent
stric ture	nât u ral	tem pes tu ous
scrip ture	ad vĕn ture	pre sump tu ous
vul ture	con jec ture	cŏ la ture
cul ture	de par ture	dis cŏm fit ure (48)

TABLE LI.

Irregular words, not comprised in the foregoing Tables.

Written.	*Pronounced.*	*Written.*	*Pronounced.*
A ny	ĕn ne	isle	ile
bat teau	bat tō	is land	i land
beau	bō	ma ny	mĕn ne

nȯ, mȯve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

beaux	bȯze	o cean	ȯ shun
been	bĭn	says	sĕz
bu reau	bu rȯ	said	sĕd
bu ry	bĕr re	sous	sȯȯ
bu sy	bĭz ze	su gar	shŭg ur
co lo nel	kŭr nel	vis count	vī count
haut boy	hȯ boe	wo men	wĭm min

Written.	*Pronounced.*
bellcs let tres	bel lĕt tur
busi ness	bĭz ness
flam beau	flăm bo
chev aux de frise	shev o de frēēze
port man teau	port măn to
righ te ous	rī tshe us

TABLE LII.

The Industrious Roman.

An industrious Roman, named Cresin, who lived at a more plentiful rate, and had better crops than his neighbours who lived on the same soil, was accused by the poorer, and *superstitious* sort, that he enchanted his grounds, fields, and gardens; for otherwise, said they, "it is impossible he should have a more plentiful increase than we have, who sow the same kind of seed, and cultivate the same kind

Fāte, fär, fåll, fât—mē, mèt—pīne, pĭn.

of ground; and yet we live in extreme poverty." Cresin made but a short defence for himself, and that was in showing an able bodied daughter, inured to pain and labour, and all his carts, ploughs, oxen, and utensils of husbandry, saying, "Here, noble judges, are all the magical arts and enchantments used by Cresin; and if my neighbours and accusers would take the same care and pains in employing these creatures and implements, that my daughter and I do, they might have the same increase, and live as well: but they must not expect that *sloth* and *idleness will* procure them riches."

TABLE LIII.

The most usual names of Men.

1	2	
Ad am	Ar chi bald	Dà vid
Al bert	Ar nold	Da rl us
Al len	Ar thur	2
Al fred	Al ex ån der	Ed mund
Am brose (48)	Bår na bas	Ed ward
An drew (71)	Ben ja min	Ed win
An *th*o ny	Ben net	Ed gar
Ash er	Ber nard	Eg bert
Ah ron	Brâd ford	El dad
A sa hel	Brad ley	Ez ra
A saph	Cà leb	E li as
A sa	Chårles	1
A mos	Chris to pher	E li
A bel	Cor nè li us	E noch
A bram	Clårk	E phra im
A bra ham	Dân iel	E le à zer

nò, môve, nór, nôt—tûbe, tŭb, bûll.

E li sha
E ze ki el
E liph a let
E rās tus
Eb en ē zer
Eu phrō ni us
Frăn cis
Frĕd er ick
Gā bri el
Geŏrge
Gĭd e on
Gil bert
Giles
Hĕn ry
Hŭg*h*
Ho rā ti o (93)
Hŏr ace
Hez ē ki a*h*
Hī ram
1
I saac
2
Is ra el
Ich a bod
Jā bez
Ja cob
James
Job
Jo el
Jŏ*h*n
Jō nas
Jŏ seph
Jo si a*h*
Jŏsh u a
Jŭde
Jŭs tus
Jer e mi a*h*
Jŏn a than
Jā red
Jĕs se
Leon ard
Lèw is (71)
Lu cius
Luke
Lĕm u el
Lè vi
Lu ther
Mărk
Mar tin
Măt thew
Mi chel
Miles
Mŏr gan
Mō *ses*
Me dad
Na than
Na thăn iel
Ne he mi a*h*
Nĭc o las
Nŏr man
4
Ōl i ver
Ob a di a*h*
Pē ter
Păul
Phĭl ip
Phin e *has*
Răl ph
Reŭ ben
Rĭch ard
Rŏb ert
Ro ger
Rū fus
Săm u el
Sā*h*
Sil vĕs ter
Sĭm e on
Si mon
Sĕl o mon
Stē phen
Si las
Thē o dore
The ŏph i lus
T*h*ŏm as
Tĭm o thy
Ti tus
U ri a*h*
Văl en tine
Vĭn cent
Wăl ter
Will iam
Zac chē us
Zā dok

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

Names of Women.

4

Ab i gail
Ann
An na
An nis

1

A my
A mè lia
Brĭd get
Be lĭn da
Căr o line
Clar is sa
Cè li a
Dĕb o ra*h*
Dĭ na*h*
Dôr cas
Dor o thy
Dè li a

2

El e*a* nor
Em ma
Em i ly
Es *th*er
E li za
E lĭs a beth
Eu nice
E mĭl i a
Eu sta ti a (98)
Flò ra
Frăn ces
Gŭ li a,
Gu li ĕl ma
Grâce
Hăn na*h*
Har ri et
Hĕl en
Hen ri ĕt ta
Hĕs ter
Hul da*h*

2

Is a bel
Jâne
Jĕm i ma*h*
Jen net
Jŭ li a
Ju li ăn a
Kăth a rine
Ke zi a
Lŭ cy
Lŷd i a
Lu crè tia (98)
Lu cĭn da
Mă bel
Măr ga ret
Mar tha
Mă ry
Ma ri a
Năn cy
Pă tience
Pa mè li a
Pe nĕl o pe
Phè be
Phĭl lis
Pris cĭl la
Ră chel
Re bĕc ca
Rŭth (71)
Ro set ta
Să ra*h*
So phi a
Săl ly
Su săn na*h*
Sŭ san

TABLE LIV.

THE GOOD MAN.

Happy the man, whose cautious steps
Still keep the golden mean;
Whose life, by wisdom's rule well form'd,
Declares a conscience clean.

nò, môve, nŏr, nŏt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

Not of himself he highly thinks,
Nor acts the boaster's part;
His modest tongue the language speaks
Of his still humbler heart.

What blessings bount'ous heav'n bestows,
He takes with thankful heart:
With temperance he eats and drinks
And gives the poor a part.

To sect or party his large soul
Disdains to be confin'd:
The good he loves of ev'ry name,
And prays for all mankind.

Pure in his zeal, the offspring fair
Of truth and heav'nly love:
The bigot's rage can never dwell,
Where rests the peaceful dove.

Not on the world his heart is set,
His treasure is above;
Nothing beneath the sov'reign GOOD
Can claim his highest love.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Single letters, followed by a period, frequently stand for whole words; as in the following:

A. A. S. Academiæ Americanæ Socius, *Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.*

A. B. Artium Baccalaureus, *Bachelor of arts.*

A. D. Anno Domini, *In the year of our Lord.*

A. M. Artium Magister, *Master of Arts.*

A. M. Anno Mundi, *In the year of the World.*

A. M. Ante Meridiem, *Before noon.*

B. D. Baccalaureus Divinitatis, *Bachelor of Divinity.*

Fàte, fâr, fàll, fàt—mè, mêt—pine, pîn.

Bart. *Baronet.*
bbl. *Barrel.*
C. *or* cent. Centum, *a Hundred.*
Cap. Caput, *Chapter.*
Chap. *Chapter.*
Capt. *Captain.*
C. S. Custos Sigilli, *Keeper of the Seal.*
Col. *Colonel.*
Co. *Company.*
Cor. *Corinthians.*
Cr. *Creditor.*
Cwt. *Hundred Weight.*
D. D. Doctor Divinitatis, *Doctor of Divinity.*
d. denarius, *A Penny.*
Dec. *December.*
Dr. *Doctor*, or *Debtor.*
Do. Ditto, *The Same.*
Deut. *Deuteronomy.*
e. g. exempli gratia, *As for example.*
Eph. *Ephesians.*
Esqr. *Esquire.*
Ex. *Exodus.*
Exr. *Executor.*
F. R. S. *Fellow of the Royal Society.*
Gen. *General.*
Gent. *Gent'eman.*
G. R. Georgius Rex, *George the King.*
Heb. *Hebrews.*
Hon. *Honourable.*
Hhd. *Hogshead.*
Id. Idem, *The Same.*
i. e. id est. *That is.*
J H. S. Jesus Hominum Salvator, *Jesus the Saviour of Man.*
J. D. Jurium Doctor, *Doctor of Laws.*
Kt. *Knight.*
L. Liber, *A Book.*
£ *Pounds.*
$ *Dollars.*
L. L. D. Legis Legum Doctor, *Doctor of Laws.*
Lieut. *Lieutenant.*
L. S. Locus Sigilli, *The Place of the Seal.*
M. D. Medicinæ Doctor, *Doctor of Physick.*
Mr. *Master*, or *Mister.*
Mrs. *Mistress*, or *Missis.*
Messrs. *Gentlemen*, or *Sirs.*
MS. Manuscriptum, *Manuscript.*
M. S. Memoriæ Sacrum, *Sacred to the Memory.*
N. *Note.*
N. B. Nota Bene, *Mark well*, or *Take notice.*
n. l. non liquet, *It does not appear.*
No. *Number.*
Nov. *November.*
N. S. *New Style.*
O. S. *Old Style.*
Num. *Numbers.*
Obt. *Obedient.*
Oct. *October.*
p. *Page*, or *Principle.*
Parl. *Parliament.*
per cent. per centum, *by the hundred.*
Obj. *Objection.*

nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

Philom. Philomathes, *a Lover of Learning.*
P. M. Post Meridiem, *After Noon,* or *Post Master.*
P. S. *Postscript.*
Psal. *Psalms.*
Q. *Question,* or *Queen.*
q. quadrans, *a farthing.*
q. d. quasi dicat, *As if he should say.*
q. l. quantum libet, *As much as you please.*
Qr. *quarter.*
q. s. quantum sufficit, *a sufficient quantity.*
R. Rex, *King.*
Reg. Prof Regius Professor, *King's Professor.*
R. S. Respublica, *The Republick.*
Rev *Reverend,* or *Revelations.*
Rt. Hon. *Right Honourable.*
s. solidus, *A Shilling.*
St. *Saint.*
S. A. Secundum Artem, *According to art.*
Schr. *Schooner.*
Sept. *September.*
Servt. *Servant.*
S. T. D. Sacro-sanctæ Theologiæ Doctor, *Doctor of Divinity.*
S. T. P. Sacro-sanctæ Theologiæ Professor, *Professor of Divinity.*
ss. scilicet, *to wit,* or *namely.*
ult. ultimo, *the last.*
inst. *instant,* or *the present.*
U. S. A. *The United States of America.*
v. vide, *see,* or *verse.*
viz. videlicet, *to wit,* or *namely.*
wt. *weight.*
ye. *the.*
yn. *then.*
ym. *them.*
yr. *your.*
ys. *this.*
yt. *that.*
&. et, *and.*
&c. et cetera, *and the rest,* or *and so forth.*

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

One	1	I	Ten	10	X
Two	2	II	Eleven	11	XI
Three	3	III	Twelve	12	XII
Four	4	IV	Thirteen	13	XIII
Five	5	V	Fourteen	14	XIV
Six	6	VI	Fifteen	15	XV
Seven	7	VII	Sixteen	16	XVI
Eight	8	VIII	Seventeen	17	XVII
Nine	9	IX	Eighteen	18	XVIII

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

Nineteen	19	XIX	Eighty-five	85	LXXXV
Twenty	20	XX	Ninety	90	XC
Twenty-five	25	XXV	Ninety-five	95	XCV
Thirty	30	XXX	Ninety-nine	99	XCIX
Thirty-five	35	XXXV	One hundred	100	C
Forty	40	XL	Two hundred	200	CC
Forty-five	45	XLV	Three hundred	300	CCC
Fifty	50	L	Four hundred	400	CCCC
Fifty-five	55	LV	Five hundred	500	D
Sixty	60	LX	Six hundred	600	DC
Sixty-five	65	LXV	Seven hundred	700	DCC
Seventy	70	LXX	Eight hundred	800	DCCC
Seventy-five	75	LXXV	Nine hundred	900	DCCCC
Eighty	80	LXXX	One thousand	1000	M

One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, MDCCCXXVI

TABLE LV.

On Faithfulness in Little Things.

The opportunities for displaying great deeds of goodness are rare; and when they present themselves, there are many powerful stimulants to magnanimity and perseverance. But the little occasions to stand firm in the cause of truth, come upon us inadvertently; and almost every moment they render it necessary for us to maintain a warfare against pride, slothfulness, and a domineering, lordly disposition; against precipitancy, impatience, &c. opposing our corrupt wills every where, and in all things. If we will be faithful herein, our fallen nature will have no time to draw breath, but must die to all its propensities.

Supporting a life of godliness, is like unto successful management and economy in outward and domestick affairs. If attention be not paid to minute matters, frugally to save, and avoid unnecessary expenses, there is a greater probability, step by step, of a declension in point of property, than by large undertakings, which naturally excite caution. He who learns by Divine assistance, to make a right application in small matters of a spiritual

nature, will not fail to accumulate much treasure, as well as he who is attentive in temporal concerns. Great things are only great, because many small materials are brought and combined together. He who is careful to lose nothing, will generally increase his wealth. It is well for us to consider, that it is not so much what we do, as the motives of love in which our actions originate, and surrendering our own wills: this it is alone which renders our good works acceptable in the Divine sight. People judge of our actions according to outward observation; but, with God, those things are nothing, which in the eyes of men shine with great lustre; for he requires a sincere intention, a will ready to bend to his will on all occasions, and an upright, entire forsaking of ourselves.

Our faith is tried more powerfully in common occurrences, and less exposed to a mixture of pride, than in uncommon and remarkable concerns. We also find that we are many times more attached to certain little things, than to matters of moment—for instance, some would find it much easier to give generous alms, than to deny themselves a favourite diversion. Man is very liable to become beguiled by little things, because he looks on them as matters of indifference, and imagines himself free from any powerful attachment to them; but when God commands him to forsake them, he finds by painful experience, how inordinate and unwarrantable his attachment to, and practice of them was. Besides, through our inattention to small duties, we frequently give offence and stumble our families, and those about us; for people cannot believe we fear God with uprightness, when our conduct in small concerns is immoderate and careless. For how can an observer reconcile the idea of our being strong and scrupulous observers of important duties, that require the greatest sacrifices, when matters of small account have an undue ascendency over us? But the greatest danger herein is, that the soul, through careless indifference in lesser things, becomes gradually accustomed to unfaithfulness, grieves the Holy Spirit, and, by degrees, learns to account it a matter of small consequence to go counter to the will of God. On the contrary, true love esteems

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

nothing indifferent; every thing capable of pleasing or displeasing God, appearing great. Not that true love drives the soul into a slavish, fearful scrupulousness, but it allows of no particular set bounds to faithfulness. It moves the mind in simplicity to pass by those things that God doth not require, but does not hesitate a moment about those things he does require, be they great or small; so that our obedience in small matters does not originate from a forcible terrour on the mind; it all arises in and by a continual current and power of love, free from those slavish fears and consultations, accompanying restless, anxious, and distressed souls. Man is drawn into the way of his duty through love to God; for even in the time of greatest trial, when the spirit of truth unceasingly urges the submissive soul, step by step, in the observance of small duties, and seems about to divest it of all freedom, behold, it finds itself on a wide plain, and enjoys peace and freedom in him!

Finally, it is particularly necessary for those, who are naturally of an inadvertent, and unwatchful disposition, to be mindful. Man, by paying little regard to small duties, becomes accustomed to make no account of them; he does not enough consider the lead and tendency thereof—he does not enough view the almost imperceptible ascendency and assimilation of these things, in and with his fallen propensities—he forgets the compunction and remorse which these things have heretofore occasioned—he had rather indulge an imaginary idea of his establishment, and depend on his own judgment, (which has, however, oftentimes deceived him,) than to settle down into a constant, diligent, attentive watchfulness. We are apt to say, "it is a little thing, it is nothing;" yea, it is nothing!—but it is a nothing on which thy all depends—such a nothing, as thou so inordinately lovest, as to cleave to it, in preference to the will of God—a nothing, which thou wilt despise in words, in order to frame an excuse for thy non-observance of it; but in the ground, it is a nothing which thou holdest fast, against the will of God, and which, if continued in, will bring thee to ruin.

Despising small things does not, as some assert, arise from greatness of mind, but far otherwise; from a shortsightedness,

nè, mȍve, nŏr, nŏt—tȕbe, tŭb, bŭll,

esteeming things small, which in their tendency and consequences have a very extensive reach and effect. The more we discover ourselves inclined to indifference in small things, and the more we find it a trial to us to pay attention herein, the more we ought to fear and become jealous; yea, and to cast up bulwarks against a spirit of indifference and carnal security. He that despises little things, will certainly fall by little and little. Be not afraid of a constant watchfulness of mind in small things. A godly resolution is necessary in the beginning, and the exercise and suffering thou endurest, thou hast well deserved; it being very necessary for the perfecting of thy peace and security, out of which there is nothing but disquiet and backsliding. God will render this path more and more sweet and pleasant. True love is watchful and attentive, without great and painful restraint of spirit.

Augustine saith, "little things are little things, but to be faithful in little things, is something great."

A

COLLECTION OF WORDS,

ACCENTED AND EXPLAINED.

The accented syllable, as in the preceding part of the Book, is designated by a figure being placed over the important vowel, the particular sound of which it conveys.

PARTS OF SPEECH ANNEXED TO THE WORDS.

n. stands for *noun*; *a.* for *adjective*; *pro.* for *pronoun*; *v.* for *verb*; *part.* for *participle*; *ad.* for *adverb*; *pr.* for *preposition*; *con.* for *conjunction*; *in.* for *interjection*.

VOWEL SOUNDS.

Fāte, fār, fâll, fåt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll. (96.)

A

A băn don, *v.* to give up; to forsake
a bāse, *v.* to bring low
a bāsh, *v.* to make ashamed
a bāte, *v.* to lessen; to decrease
ab brē vi ate, *v.* to shorten
a bĕt, *v.* to encourage; to assist
ab hŏr, *v.* to hate, to loathe
a bide, *v.* to dwell in a place
a bĭl i ty, *n.* power, capacity
åb ject, *a.* mean, worthless
ab o lī tion, *n.* a destroying
ab ŏr tive, *a.* untimely, unsuccessful
a bŏŏnd, *v.* to have plenty
a brĭdge *v.* to shorten
ab rŭpt, *a.* sudden; hasty
ab scŏnd, *v.* to hide; to run away
åb so lute, *a.* unconditional; free
ab sŏrb, *v.* to swallow up
ab stē mi ous, *v.* temperate; sober
ab stāin, *v.* to forbear, to refrain from
ab strūse, *a.* difficult; obscure
ab sŭrd, *a.* foolish; inconsistent
ab sur di ty, *n.* what is contrary to reason; folly
a byss, *n.* a great depth; a gulf
ac cēde, *v.* to come to; to be added to

nò, mòve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

ac cĕl er ate, *v.* to hasten
ac cen tu ate, (98) *v.* to place the accent
ac cep ta ble, *a.* grateful; pleasing
ac cess, *n.* admittance; approach
ac cŏst, *v.* to address; to salute
ac cŏ tre, (26) *v.* to dress; to equip
ac crue, (93) *v.* to increase; to arise from
ac cŭ mu late, *v.* to heap up
ăc cu rate, *a.* exact; nice
a chiève ment, *n.* the performance of an action
ă cid, *a.* sour; sharp
ack nŏ wl edge, *v.* to own; to confess
ac qui ĕsce, *v.* to rest in; to be satisfied with
ăc qui es cence, *n.* submission; consent
ac quire, *v.* to gain by labour
ac quit, *v.* to set free
a cŭte, *a.* sharp; ingenious
a dăp ted, *part.* fitted; prepared
ad dict, *v.* to give up; to dedicate
ad hère, *v.* to cleave to
ad he sion, *n.* a sticking to something
ad ja cent, *a.* lying close to
a dieu, *ad.* farewell
ad journ, *v.* to put off
ad just, *v.* to put in order
ad min is ter, *v.* to give; to afford
ad mi rà tion, *n.* wonder; high esteem
ad mĭs si ble, *a.* which may be admitted
ad o rà tion, *n.* homage to the Deity
ăd u la tor y, *a.* flattering
a dŭlt, *a.* grown up
ăd vo cate, *n.* a pleader
a ĕ ri al, *a.* belonging to the air
af fà bĭl i ty, *n.* easiness of manners
af fĕc tion, *n.* love; kindness
af fec tà tion, *n.* artificial appearance
af fĭn i ty, *n.* relation by marriage
af fir mà tion, *n.* declaration
ă gen cy, *n.* acting for another
a gent, *n.* a deputy; a factor
ăg gran dize, *v.* to make great
ag grĕs sor, *n.* an invader; an encroacher
a gil i ty, *n.* activity
ă gi tate, *v.* to put in motion
ag o ny, *n.* violent pain
ăid, *n.* help; support
a lăc ri ty, *n.* cheerfulness
ăl ien, *n.* a foreigner; a stranger
al lăy, *v.* to mix; to pacify
al lĕge, *v.* to declare; to affirm
al lĕ vi ate, *v.* to soften; to ease
al li ance, *n.* a league; kindred

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

al lŏt ment, *n.* a part; a share
al lūde, *v.* to refer to; to hint at
al lure ment, *n.* enticement
al lu sion, *n.* a hint; application
ăl'm ond, (48) *n.* a nut
a lŏof, *ad.* at a distance
al ter cā tion, *n.* a debate
al tĕr nate ly, *ad.* by turns
ăl ti tude, *n.* height
a māze ment, *n.* wonder
am bi gū i ty, *n.* uncertainty; doubt
am bĭg u ous, *a.* doubtful; uncertain
am bi tion, *n.* a desire of preferment
am brō si al, (17) *a* delicious
am bus cāde, *n.* a place of surprise
ā mĕn, *ad.* so be it; verily
a mērce, *v.* to fine
ā mi a ble, *a.* lovely; pleasing
ăm i ca ble, *a.* friendly; obliging
am mu ni tion, *n.* military stores
am phĭb i ous, *a.* living in two elements
ăm pli fi cā tion, *n.* enlargement
a mŭse ment, *n* entertainment
a năl o gy, *n.* resemblance of one thing to another
ăn ar chy, *n.* confusion; want of government
a nāt o my, *n.* the art of dissecting bodies
ăn ces tor, *n.* a forefather
an ces try, *n.* birth; pedigree
ān cient, *a.* old; aged; long past
ān ec dote, *n.* private history
an gĕl ick, *a.* angelical
ăn gle, *n.* corner
an guish, *n.* excessive pain
an i mate, *v.* to quicken; to make alive
an i mā tion, *n.* life; vigour
ăn nals, *n.* histories
an nex, *v.* to join; to unite
an ni hi late, *v.* to destroy
an nŏunce, *v.* to publish
ăn nu al, *a.* yearly
an nū i ty, *n.* a yearly allowance
a nŏint, *v.* to rub with oil; to consecrate
a nŏm a ly, *n.* irregularity
an te cē dent, *a.* going before
ăn ti dote, *n.* a medicine that expels poison
an tĭp a thy, *n.* hatred; contrariety
an ti qui ty, *n.* old times; ancients
ănx ious, *a* uneasy; doubtful
ap er ture, *n.* an opening
a pŏl o gy, *n.* an excuse
ap par el, *n.* dress
ap pā rent, *a.* plain; visible; evident

nò, mòve, nŏr, tŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

ap pēal, *v.* to refer to a higher power
ap pel lā tion, *n.* name; title
ap pēn dage, *n.* something added
ap pen dix, *n.* some addition
ap per tāin, *v.* to belong to
ap plā use, *n.* approbation
ap point, *v.* to fix; to settle
ap pre hend, *v.* to lay hold on; to conceive
ap pre hen sive, *a.* fearful
ap pròach, *v.* to draw near to
ap pro pri ate, *v.* to set apart to some use
ar a ble, *a.* fit for tillage
ar bi tra ry, *a.* absolute; without rule
ar bour, *n.* a shady seat
ar chi tect, *n.* a builder
ar dent, *a.* hot; burning
ar dour, *n.* heat; warmth
ar du ous, (97) *a.* difficult; lofty
ar rāign, *v.* to bring to trial
ar range, *v.* to set in order
ar rear, *n.* something unpaid
ar ro gance, *n.* haughtiness
ar tĭc u late, *a.* distinct; plain
ar ti fice, *n.* trick; fraud; art
ar tĭf i cer, *n.* a workman
ar ti fĭ cial, *a.* made by art
ar tĭl lery, *n.* ordnance; great guns
as cĕnd, *v.* to mount; to climb
as cen den cy, *n.* influence
as cent, *n.* an eminence; rise
as cer tāin, *v.* to make certain
as cribe, *v.* to impute to
ăs pect, *n.* visage; looks
as pire, *v.* to desire
as sail, *v.* to attack; to assault
as sà ult, *n.* attack; invasion
as sĕm ble, *v.* to collect together
as sent, *v.* to yield to
as ser tion, *n.* a declaration
as ses sor, *n.* he who apportions taxes
as si dū i ty, *n.* diligence
as sign, *v.* to mark out
as sign ment, *n.* a making over to another
as sist, *v.* to help
as sō ci ate, (17) *v.* to keep company with
as suage, (91) *v.* to soften
as sume, *v.* to claim
as tŏn ish, *v.* to amaze
a sŭn der, *ad.* apart
ath let ick, *a.* lusty; strong
ăt las, *n.* a collection of maps
a tōne ment, *n.* satisfaction
a tro cious, *a.* very wicked; enormous
at tire, *n.* dress; apparel
a vail, *v.* to profit; to promote
ăv a rice, *n.* covetousness

Fāte, fär, fàll, făt—mē, mět—pīne, pĭn.

åu di ble, *a.* that may be heard
au di ence, (97) *n.* persons collected to hear
aug mĕnt, *v.* to increase
au thēn tick, *a.* well founded
au thŏr i ty, *n.* legal power
åv e nue, *n.* an entrance
a vĭd i ty, *n.* eagerness
aw ful, *a.* solemn, venerable
awk ward, *a.* clumsy
à zure, *a.* faint blue; blue

B

Bâch e lor, *n.* a man unmarried
back bite, *v.* to censure or reproach the absent
badge, *n.* a mark, or token
baf fle, *v.* to elude; to balk
bâil, *n.* a security for another
bâl sam, *n.* an ointment
bå'm y, *a.* soothing; soft
bane ful, poisonous; destructive
bân quet, *n.* a feast
bar bår i ty, *n.* cruelty
bâsh ful, *a.* modest; shy
bâthe, *v.* to wash in a bath
beach, *n.* a shore
beau ti fy, *v.* to adorn
be cŏm ing, (48) *a.* suitable; graceful
be hoove, *v.* to become
be mōan, *v.* to lament
be nĕf i cence, *n.* active goodness
bĕn e fit, *n.* advantage; use
be nĕv o lence, *n.* kindness
be nign, *a.* kind; generous
be queath, *v.* to give by will
be reave, *v.* to deprive of
be seech, *v.* to beg; to entreat
be s'ege, (74) *v.* to beset with force
be stow, (89) *v.* to give; to lay out
be tray, (62) *v.* to discover; to divulge
be wail, (62) *v.* to lament
be wil der, *v.* to puzzle
bi as, *v.* to incline to some side
bĭg ot, *n.* one devoted to a party
bil i ous, *a.* consisting of bile
bi sect, *v.* to cut in two
bis sex tile, *n.* leap year
blēach, (63) *v.* to whiten
blĕm ish, *n.* a spot; disgrace
blend, *v.* to mingle together
bliss, *n.* happiness
blithe, *a.* gay; airy
bloat, (83) *v.* to swell
boast, *n.* a proud speech; a brag
bŏis ter ous, *a.* loud; stormy
bŏn dage, *n.* captivity; slavery
bŏŭnd less, *a.* unlimited
boun te ous, (98) *a.* liberal; generous
brāce let, *n.* an ornament for the arms
bråck ish, *a.* saltish

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

brân dish, *v.* to wave, or shake
brà zen, *a.* made of brass
bra ver y, *n.* courage
breach, (63) *n.* an opening; a difference
brêast plate, *n.* an armour for the breast
brêeze, *n.* a gentle wind
brêv i ty, *n.* shortness
brief, (74) *a.* short; concise
brît tle, *a.* apt to break
brûise, (94) *v.* to hurt
bru tal, *a.* savage; inhuman
bru tish (93) *a.* like a beast
bŭl ky, *a.* large
bur dən some, *a.* troublesome
bu reau, (65) *n.* a chest of drawers
bŭr gla ry, *n.* house breaking
bur nish, *v.* to make bright
busi ness, (53) *n.* employ
bus tle, *n.* hurry; tumult

C

Căb in et, *n.* a set of drawers
cà dence, *n.* a fall of voice
ca jŏle, *v.* to flatter; to deceive
căl lous, *a.* insensible; hard
cälm, *a.* quiet; undisturbed
cäm brick, *n.* fine linen
ca năl, *n.* a course for water
cân cel, *v.* to blot out
can did, *a.* fair; open
can dour, *n.* sweetness of temper
cân ine, *a.* like a dog
can o py, *n.* a covering
can vass, *v.* to examine
ca nŏe, *n.* an Indian boat
ca pă cious, *a.* wide; large
ca pă ci ty, *n.* ability
cäp rice, (38) *n.* fancy; whim
cap tain, *n.* a chief commander
cap tious, (17) *a.* ensnaring
cap ti vate, *v.* to subdue; to charm
cär cass, *n.* a dead body
càre, *n.* solicitude; concern
ca reer, *n.* a course; a race
càre less, *a.* without care
ca ri ous, *a.* rotten
cär nage, *n.* slaughter; havock
ca rŏuse, *v.* to drink; to quaff
cär riage, *n.* a vehicle; conduct
car tŏuch, *n.* a case of wood for balls
cärve, *v.* to cut wood, stone, or meat
cas cade, *n.* a water-fall
cäse, *n.* a sheath; contingence
cäsk, *n.* a barrel
cas ti gate, *v.* to chastise; to punish
cas u al, *a.* accidental
cat a logue, *n.* a list of names; enumeration
cath o lick, *a.* universal; general
ca tärrh, *n.* disease in the head

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

cât e chise, *v.* to question
cave, *n.* a cavern; a den
cease, *v.* to be at an end
cede, *v.* to yield; to resign
ceil ing, *n.* the inner roof
cĕl e brate, *v.* to praise
ce ler i ty, *n.* swiftness; speed
cĕl lar, *n.* a place under ground
cen sure, *v.* to blame; to reprimand
cĕn tre, (26) *n.* the middle
ces sa tion, *n.* a stop; a rest
chafe, *v.* to rage; to fret
cha grin, (34) *v.* to vex
chair, (62) *n.* a carriage of pleasure; a seat
chance, *n.* accident; fortune
chap ter, *n.* a division of a book
char ac ter, *n.* a mark; a representation
chär coal, *n.* coal made by burning wood
chär i ty, *n.* kindness; alms
chärt, *n.* a delineation of coasts
chas tise, *v.* to punish; to correct
chŏc o late, *n.* the cocoa-nut
cheap ly, *ad.* at a low rate
cheat, *n.* a fraud: a trick
chĕr ish, *v.* to nourish; to support
chief, (74) *a.* principal; most eminent
child, *n.* an infant; a very young person

chĭrp, (31) *v.* to make a cheerful noise like birds
choir,* *n.* a body of singers
choke, *v.* to stop up; to suffocate
chŏl er, *n.* the bile; anger
choose, *v.* to have the power of choice
chŏp, *v.* to cut; to devour eagerly.
chris ten, *v.* to baptize; to name
church, *n.* the collective body of christians
churl, *n.* a miser; a niggard
cĭ der, *n.* the juice of apples, expressed and fermented
cĭn gle, *n.* a girth for a horse
cir cu lar, (31) *a.* round like a circle
cir cum spect, *a.* cautious
cir cum vŏlve, *v.* to roll round
cĭs tern, *n.* any watery receptacle
clăm my, *a.* viscous; glutinous
clam our, *n.* outcry; noise
class, *n.* a rank of persons
clat ter, *v.* to make a noise
clăy ey, *a.* consisting of clay
clean, (63) *a.* free from dirt; pure
clear ness, *n.* brightness; lustre
clĕv er, *a.* just; commodious
clum sy, *a.* awkward; heavy

kwire.

nò, mòve, nŏr, nŏt—tûbe, tŭb, bûll.

clamb, *v.* to ascend to any place
cloak, *n.* the outer garment
clŏck, *n.* a kind of time-piece
clod, *n.* the turf; ground
clŏse, *v.* to shut; to join parts together
clŏud, *n.* a collection of vapours in the air
cŏach, *n.* a carriage of pleasure
co ăd ju tor, *n.* fellow helper
co ag u late, *v.* to run into concretions
co a lèsce, *v.* to unite into masses
cŏarse, *a.* not refined; rude
cŏb bler, *n.* a mender of old shoes
cŏ co*a*, *n.* a species of palm tree
cŏd fish, *n.* a sea fish
co ė qual, *a.* equal
co e val, *a.* of the same age
cŏf fee, *n.* the berries of the coffee tree
cof fer, *n.* a treasury; chest
cŏ gen cy, *n.* force; strength
co hère, *v.* to stick together
cŏ hort, *n.* a troop of soldiers
cold, *n.* privation of heat
cŏl league, *n.* a partner
col lĕct, *v.* to gather together
cŏl lo quy, *n.* conference; talk
col o ny, *n.* a plantation
cŏlt, *n.* a young horse
cŏl umn, *n.* a round pillar
cŏm bat, (48) *n.* contest; duel
com bine, *v.* to join together
cŏm fit, (48) *n.* a sweetmeat
com mănd, *n.* authority
com mence, *v.* to begin
cŏm merce, *n.* trade; traffick
com mit tee, *n.* those to whom any thing is referred for decision
com mŭn ion, *n.* intercourse; fellowship
com păn ion, *n.* a partner; an associate
com pĕl, *v.* to force to some act
com pen sate, *v.* to recompense
com plète, *a.* full; without any defects
com ply, *v.* to yield to
com pose, *v.* to adjust; to form
com prise, *v.* to contain; to include
comp trol ler, *n.* a directer
com pute, *v.* to calculate
cŏm rade, (48) *n.* companion
cŏn cave, *a.* hollow
con cĕal, *v.* to hide
con ceit, *n.* fancy; idea
con cĕr ning, *prep.* relating to
con cise, *a.* brief; short
con clude, *v.* to finish
con clu sion, *n.* the end
cŏn cord, *n.* agreement
con course, *n.* persons assembled

con crēte, *v.* to unite into one mass
con cŭr, *v.* to agree
con cus sion, *n.* a shaking
con demn, *v.* to find guilty
con dense, *v.* to make thick
con de sĕnd, *v.* to yield
con dign, *a.* deserved
con dĭ tion, *n.* quality ; state
con dō lence, *n.* grief for another's loss
con duce, *v.* to help ; to contribute to
cŏn duct, *n.* behaviour
cŏn duit, (48) *n.* a water pipe
cone, *n.* a solid, tapering body
con fab u lā tion, *n.* easy discourse
con fĕd er ate, *v.* to unite ; to ally
con fer, *v.* to give ; to bestow
con fess, *v.* to acknowledge ; to own
cŏn fi dent ly, *ad.* positively
con gre gate, *v.* to collect
con fine ment, *n.* restraint
con firm, (32) *v.* to fix ; to make certain
con fla grā tion, *n.* a general fire
cŏn flict, *n.* struggle ; agony
con flu ent, *a.* meeting
con fŏŭnd, *v.* to mix ; to perplex
con fūse, *v.* to disorder
con fute, *v.* to disprove
con geal, (63) *v.* to freeze
con gĕ ni al, *a.* partaking of the same kind
con glo bate, *v.* to gather into a ball
cŏn gress, *n.* a meeting
con i cal, *a.* in the form of a cone
con jĕc ture, (98) *v.* to guess
con join, *v.* to unite
cŏn ju gal, *a.* belonging to marriage
con jŭnc ture, *n.* critical time
con nāt u ral, (98) *a.* suitable to nature
con nect, *v.* to join ; to unite
con nois sēur,* *n.* a critick
con nŭ bi al, *a.* nuptial
cŏn quer, *v.* to overcome
con san guin i ty, *n.* relation by blood
cŏn science, *n.* private thoughts ; scruple
con scious ness, *n.* sense of guilt or innocence
con se crate, *v.* to make sacred
con se quence, *n.* effect
con se quent ly, *ad.* necessarily
con sĭd er, *v.* to think ; to examine
con sign, *v.* to make over
con sĭst, *v.* to be made of
con sŏ ci ate, (17) *v.* to unite ; to join together
con so lā tion, *n.* comfort
con sŏl i date, *v.* to harden ; to combine
cŏn so nant, *a.* agreeable

* *Pron.* co-nes-sāre.

nò, môve, nôr, nŏt—tûbe, tûb, bûll;

con sort, *n.* a companion
con sta ble, (48) *n.* a peace officer
con stan cy, *n.* firmness
con spir a cy, *n.* a plot
con ster na tion, *n.* dread; terrour
con sti tute, *v.* to erect; to appoint
con strain, *v.* to force; to compel
con struct, *v.* to build
con strue, (93) *v.* to explain
con tact, *n.* touch
con sult, *v.* to take advice; to plan
con ta gious, *a.* infectious
con tam i nate, *v.* to defile
con temn, *v.* to despise
con tem plate, *v.* to study; to meditate
con tempt, *n.* scorn
con tend, *v.* to strive; to dispute
con ten ted, *part.* satisfied
con ten tion, *n.* strife
con test, *n.* a dispute
con tes ta ble, *a.* doubtful
con ti gu i ty, *n.* touching; nearness
con tin gent, *a.* accidental
con tin u al, *a.* lasting
con tor tion, *n.* a twist
con tra band, *a.* unlawful
con tract, *v.* to shorten; to bargain
con tra dict, *v.* to oppose; to deny
con tra ri e ty, *n.* opposition
con trib ute, *v.* to give
con trite, *a.* penitent; sorrowful
con tri tion, *n.* sorrow for sin
con trol, *n.* check; power
con tro ver sy, *n.* dispute; quarrel
con tu ma cious, *a.* stubborn; obstinate
con tu me ly, *n.* reproach
con tu sion, *n.* a bruise
con vene, *v.* to call together
con ve ni ence, *n.* fitness; commodiousness
con ven ti cle, *n.* a private meeting
con verge, *v.* to tend to one point
con ver sant, *a.* acquainted with
con vert, *v.* to change
con vey, (72) *v.* to carry; to make over
con vict, *v.* to prove guilty
con viv ial, *a.* social; pleasing
con volve, *v.* to roll together
con voy, *n.* a guide; a defence
con vulse, *v.* to give a violent motion
co op er ate, *v.* to labour jointly for the same end
co part ner, *n.* a joint partner
co pi ous, *a* plentiful; full
cop u la tive, *a.* joining together
cor di al, *a.* reviving; sincere

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

cor nu cō pi æ, *n.* the horn of plenty
cŏr po ral, *a.* bodily
cor pō re al, *a.* having a body
cŏrpse, *a.* a dead body
cor pu lent, *a.* bulky
cor rĕct, *v.* to punish; to amend
cor rect ly, *ad.* exactly
cor re spŏnd, *v.* to answer; to suit
cor rŏb o rate, *v.* to confirm
cor rōde, *v.* to eat away by degrees
cor rŭpt, *a.* vicious; wicked
cŏst ly, *a.* sumptuous; expensive
co tĕm po ra ry, *a.* living at the same time
cŏt tage, *n.* a small house
cŏŭch, *v.* to lie down
cŏv e nant, (48) *n.* a bargain
cov ert, (48) *n.* a shelter; a defence
cov et, (48) *v.* to desire earnestly
cŏŭn te nance, *n.* the face; patronage
coun ter, *ad.* contrary to
coun ter feit, *v.* to forge; to copy; to resemble
cŏur age, *n.* bravery; spirit
cour te ous, (98) *a.* civil; well bred
cŏz en, (48) *v.* to cheat; to deceive
crâft, *n.* trade; cunning
crag, *n.* a rough, steep rock
crash, *v.* to break or bruise
cre āte, *v.* to form; to make
crē dence, *n.* belief; credit
crĕd it, *n.* belief; influence
crim i nal, *a.* faulty; guilty
crim son, *n.* deep red colour
cringe, *v.* to bow; to pay court
cri sis, *n.* a critical time
cri tē ri on, *n.* a standard for judging
crĭt i cal, *a.* nice; accurate
crŏwd, (89) *n.* a multitude
crū ci fy, (93) *v.* to nail to a cross
crude, (93) *a.* raw; unripe
cru el ty, (93) *n.* barbarity.
cū li nary, *a.* belonging to cooking
cŭl pa ble, *a.* blameable
cul ture, (98) *n.* tillage; cultivation
cur so ry, *a.* hasty; careless
cus to dy, *n.* care; keeping
cus tom a ry, *a.* usual; common
cyg net, *n.* a young swan
cyn ick, *a.* snarling; brutal
cu tā ne ous, *a.* relating to the skin

D

Dā in ty, (62) *a.* nice
dai sy, *n.* a flower
dăl ly, *v.* to trifle, or delay
dănt, (62) *v.* to discourage
dăwn, *v.* to grow light
dăz zle, *v.* to overpower with light
de bâr, *v.* to exclude; to hinder
de base, *v.* to lessen in value
de bāte, *v.* to dispute

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

de bĭl i ty, *n.* weakness
de căn ter, *n.* a glass bottle
de cā*y*, (62) *v.* to waste; to consume
de ce*ase*, (63) *v.* to die
de ce*ive*, (68) *v.* to mislead; to beguile
dē cen cy, *n.* modesty; propriety
de cĕp tion, *n.* a cheat; a fraud
de cī*de*, *v.* to conclude; to determine
de cĭs ion, *n.* determination
de clī*ne*, *v.* to lean downwards
de clĭv i ty, *n.* a gradual descent
dĕc o rate, *v.* to adorn
de crē*ase*, *v.* to grow less
de cry, *v.* to censure
dĕd i cate, *v.* to devote; to inscribe to a patron
de dūc*e*, *v.* to infer, or gather from
de dŭct, *v.* to subtract
de fāc*e*, *v.* to disfigure
de făl cate, *v.* to cut off; to lessen
dĕf a ma tion, *n.* slander; false censure
de fāme, *v.* to censure
de fe*at*, *v.* to frustrate
dē fect, *n.* blemish; want
de fer, *v.* to put off
de fī anc*e*, *n.* a challenge
de fī cien cy, (59) *n.* defect; imperfection
de fīne, *v.* to explain; to mark out
dĕf i nite, *a.* certain, exact
de fôr mi ty, *n.* ugliness; crookedness
de fraud, *v.* to cheat; to rob
de frāy, *v.* to bear charges
de lay, *v.* to put off
de fy, *v.* to challenge
de gĕn er ate, *v.* to decay in virtue
de grāde, *v.* to lessen
de jĕct, *v.* to cast down
de lec ta ble, *a.* pleasing; delightful
dĕl i cate, *a.* soft; nice
de lĭn quent, *n.* an offender
de lĭr i ous, *a.* lightheaded
de liv er, *v.* to give up
de lūde, *v.* to deceive
dĕl uge, *n.* a flood
de lū sion, *n.* a cheat; deception
de lu sive, *a.* apt to deceive
de mănd, *n.* claim; question
de mē n, *v.* to behave
de mŏl ish, *v.* to destroy
de mŭr, *v.* to doubt of
de mūre, *a.* grave; sober
dēnse, *a.* close: compact
den tal, *a.* belonging to the teeth
de pĕn dent, *a.* hanging down
de plō ra ble, *a.* lamentable; sad
de port ment, *n.* carriage; conduct
de pŏs it*e*, *v.* to lay up
de prāve, *v.* to corrupt
de prive, *v.* to take from
de ride, *v.* to laugh at

Fāte, fär, fåll, fåt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

de prē ci ate, *v.* to undervalue
de prĕss, *v.* to deject
de rīve, *v.* to trace; to descend from
dĕr o gate, *v.* to lessen in value
de scribe, *v.* to explain by words
de sĕrt, *v.* to forsake
de sī gn, *v.* to propose; to plan
de sī ra ble, *a.* worthy of desire
dĕs o late, *a.* laid waste; dreary
de spā r, (62) *v.* to be without hope
dĕs pi ca ble, *a.* contemptible
de spīte, *n.* malice; anger
de spŏn den cy, *n.* despair
dĕs ti tute, *a.* forsaken
de tăch, *v.* to separate
de tā n, *v.* to keep
de tĕc tion, *n.* discovery
de ter mi nā tion, *n.* decision
de tĕst, *v.* to hate
de trăct, *v.* to speak evil of
dĕt ri ment, *n.* loss; damage
dev as tā tion, *n.* waste; ruin
de vĕl ope, (48) *v.* to unfold
dē vi ate, *v.* to wander; to go astray
de vīse, *v.* to contrive; to will
dē vi ous, *a.* out of the way
de vŏid, *a.* empty; vacant
de vō tion, *n.* piety; disposal
de vŏut, *a.* pious; religious
dex tĕr i ty, *n.* activity
di a lect, *n.* manner of expression
di a ry, *n.* daily account
dĭc tate, *v.* to tell what to write
dic tion, *n.* style; language
dif fi cult, *a.* hard; troublesome
dif fi dence, *n.* mistrust; modesty
dif fŭse, *v.* to spread
di gĕst, *v.* to dissolve; to put in order
dĭg ni fy, *v.* to advance; to prefer
di grĕss, *v.* to turn from the subject
di lāte, *v.* to extend
dĭl i gence, *n.* industry; attention
di lūte, *v.* to make thin
di mĕn sion, *n.* bulk; extent
dis ad vān tage, *n.* loss; injury
dis ap prōve, *v.* to dislike
dis ās ter, *n.* misfortune
dis bŭrse, *v.* to lay out money
dis card, *v.* to dismiss
dis cern, *v.* to see; to judge
dĭs ci pline, *n.* rule; order
dis clōse, *v.* to reveal; to discover
dis cŏm fit, (48) *v.* to defeat
dis cŏn so late, *a.* sad; afflicted

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

dis cŏv er, (48) *v.* to find out
dis cŏunt, *v.* to deduct
dis con cĕrt, *v.* to unsettle
dis crē tion, *n.* prudence
dis cuss, *v.* to examine
dis dāin, *v.* to scorn
dis cord, *n.* disagreement
dis grăce, *n.* dishonour; shame
dis gŭst, *n.* dislike
dis cred it, *v.* not to believe
dis crēet, *a.* prudent; sober
dis jŭnct, *a.* disjoined; separate
disk, *n.* the face of a planet
dis like, *n.* absence of affection
dis lo cate, *v.* to put out of joint
dis mal, *a.* sorrowful, unhappy
dis māy, *v.* to terrify; to frighten
dis mĭss, *v.* to send away
dis o bey, (72) *v.* to break commands
dis o blige, *v.* to offend; to disgust
dis ŏr der, *n.* irregularity
dis ŏwn, (89) *v.* to deny; to renounce
dis pār i ty, *n.* inequality
dis pĕl, *v.* to drive by scattering: to dissipate
dis pir it, *v.* to exhaust the spirits; to damp
dis plāy, *v.* to exhibit; to spread wide
dis prōof, *n.* confutation
dis plēase, *v.* to offend; to disgust
dis pu ta ble, *a.* controvertible
dis quī et, *n.* uneasiness
dis re gārd, *n.* slight notice
dis re spect, *n.* incivility
dis sāt is fy, *v.* to displease
dis sĕm ble, *v.* to play the hypocrite
dis sŏ ci ate, (17) to separate
dis sŏlve, *v.* to disunite
dis tance, *n.* space of time or place
dis tĕm per, *n.* a disease; a malady
dis til, *v.* to let fall in drops
dis tŏrt, *v.* to writhe; to twist
dis trāin, *v.* to seize
dis tŭrb, *v.* to disquiet
dis ū nion, *n.* separation
di vers, *a.* several; sundry
di vīde, *v.* to separate
di vĭn i ty, *n.* the Deity
di ur nal, *a.* daily
di vulge, *v.* to make publick
dō cile, *a.* teachable; tractable
dog ma, *n.* a settled notion
doll, *n.* a little girl's puppet
do mĭn ion, *n.* territory; region
dōoms day, *n.* the last great day
dŏŭb le, *n.* twice the quantity
drāin, *v.* to draw off gradually

Fāte, făr, fall, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

dŏŭbt, *n.* uncertainty of mind
down, *n.* soft feathers
drā per, *n.* who sells cloth
drĕad, *n.* fear; terrour
drĕam, *n.* a phantasm of sleep
drea ry, *a.* distressful; gloomy
drĭb ble, *v.* to fall in drops
drŏv, *n.* a collection of animals
drŏŭght, *n.* dry weather
dŭ bi ous, *a.* doubtful
dŭc tile, *n.* flexible; pliable
dūe, *a.* appropriate; fit
dupe, *n.* a credulous man
du rā tion, *n.* continuance of time
dū te ous, (99) *a.* obedient; obsequious
du ty, *n.* obedience due to parents; custom; toll
dy ing, *part.* expiring

E

Ea ger, *a.* vehement; ardent
ea glet, *n.* a young eagle
ĕarth, *n.* the terraqueous globe; the world
earth quake, *n.* a tremour of the earth
ĕase ment, *n.* support
eat, *v.* to devour with the mouth
e bri e ty, *n.* drunkenness
e clipse, *n.* darkness; obscurity
e cŏn o my, *n.* frugality; discretion of expense
e dict, *n.* a proclamation of command
ĕd i fice, *n.* a fabrick
ed u cate, *v.* to breed; to bring up
ed u cā tion, *n.* formation of manners in youth
ef făce, *v.* to blot out
ef fī cient, *a.* producing effects
ĕf flux, *n.* effusion; emanation
e go tism, *n.* too frequent mention of one's self
e grĕs sion, *n.* the act of going out
e ject, *v.* to throw out
e lăb o rate, *a.* finished with great diligence
e late, *a.* flushed with success
e lĕct, *v.* to choose
e le gi ack, *a.* mournful
ĕl e ment, *n.* an ingredient
el e vate, *v.* to exalt; to dignify
el i gi ble, *a.* fit to be chosen
el o cū tion, *n.* uttering words fluently
e lope, *v.* to run away
e lu ci date, *v.* to explain
e lude, *v.* to avoid by artifice
e măn ci pate, *v.* to set free from slavery
em bărk, *v.* to go on board a ship
em bez zle, *v.* to steal; to waste
e merge, *v.* to rise from

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

e mĕt ick, *n.* a vomit
e mŏll ient, (35) *a.* softening
e mŏ tion, *n.* disturbance of mind
ĕm u late, *v.* to strive to equal or excel
em i nent, *a.* high; lofty
en cŏun ter, *v.* to attack; to oppose
en dorse, *v.* to superscribe
en frăn chise, *v.* to make free
en hance, *v.* to raise the value of
ĕn mi ty, *n.* ill-will; malice
en er gy, *n.* power, force
e nŏr mous, *a.* extremely wicked; very large
ĕn ter prise, *n.* a hazardous undertaking
en ter tăin, *v.* to treat kindly
en tire, *a.* whole; undivided
en vĕl op, *v.* to cover; to hide
en vi ron, *v.* to surround
ep i dem ick, *n.* a general complaint
ĕp i taph, *n.* an inscription on a tomb-stone
e pit o me, *n.* an abridgment
e qua nim i ty, *n.* evenness of mind
e qui lib ri um, *n.* equality of weight
e quip, *v.* to dress; to fit for use
ĕ qui ty, *n.* justice; right

e quiv o cal, *a.* doubtful
ĕ răd i cate, *v.* to pull up by the roots
e rect, *v.* to build; to raise
er u dī tion, *n.* learning
e rŭp tion, *n.* a breaking out
es chew, *v.* to avoid; to fly
ĕs cu lent, *a.* good for food
es sence, *n.* nature; perfume
es ti mate, *v.* to set a value on
e tĕr nal, *a.* everlasting
e thē re al, *a.* heavenly
e văc u ate, *v.* to make empty, or void
e văde, *v.* to elude
e văp o rate, *v.* to fly away in vapour
e vă sion, *n.* excuse; artifice
e vĕnt, *n.* the end; issue
ĕ vince, *v.* to prove; to make plain
ĕv i dence, *n.* proof; testimony
e vŏlve, *v.* to unfold
ĕū lo gy, *n.* praise; commendation
ex al tă tion, *n.* a raising up
ex ăm ple, *n.* a pattern; instance
ex cēed, *v.* to surpass; to excel
ĕx cel lence, *n.* greatness; goodness
ex cĕpt, *v.* to leave out
ex cite, *v.* to stir up
ex claim, *v.* to cry out
ex clude, *v.* to shut out
ex cru ci ate, (17) *v.* to torture

Fāte, fär, fåll, fåt—mē, mět—pīne, pĭn.

ex e cra ble, *a.* hateful
ex e cute, *v.* to perform; to put to death
ex ĕm pla ry, *a.* worthy of imitation
ex empt, *a.* free
ex hāle, *v.* to send, or draw forth in vapour
ex hăust, (62) *v.* to drain
ex hĭb it, *v.* to show; to display
ex hil a rate, *v.* to make cheerful
ex ist, *v.* to have a being; to be
ex i gence, *n.* want; need
ex it, *n.* departure; death
ex pănd, *v.* to spread out
ex pĕl, *v.* to drive out; to force away
ex pe ri ence, *n.* knowledge by trial; practice
ex pĕr i ment, *n.* an essay
ex pert, *a.* ready; skilful
ex pire, *v.* to die; to conclude
ex pli ca ble, *a.* that may be explained
ex plore, *v.* to search into
ex port, *v.* to carry out of a country
ex pose, *v.* to lay open
ex pŏund, *v.* to explain
ex pŭl sion, *n.* a driving out
ex ten sive, *a.* wide; large
ex ter nal, *a.* outward
ex tŏl, *v.* to praise greatly
ex tract, *v.* to draw out; to select
ex trēme, *a.* to the highest degree
ex tri cate, *v.* to set free
ex ŭlt, *v.* to triumph; to rejoice greatly

F

fāb rick, *n.* a building
fab u lous, *a.* full of fables
fa cē tious, (81) *a.* gay: lively
fa cĭl i tate, *v.* to make easy
fac tor, *n.* an agent; a substitute
fac ul ty, *n.* ability; reason
fāith, (62) *n.* fidelity; belief
fāl li ble, *a.* liable to errour
fāme, *n.* renown; honour
fa mĭl iar, *a.* affable; free
fām ine, *n.* scarcity of food
fas ci nate, *v.* to bewitch
fā tal, *a.* deadly; mortal
fā ther less, *a.* without a father
fāth om, *n.* six feet
fa tigue, (34) *n.* weariness
fāwn, *v.* to flatter
fea ture, *n.* cast of the face
fee ble, *a.* weak; sickly
feign, (67) *v.* to invent; to dissemble
fe lĭ ci ty, *n.* happiness
fe rō cious, *a.* savage; fierce
fĕr tile, *a.* fruitful
fer vent, *a.* zealous; hot
fer vour, *n.* heat, zeal
fes ti val, *n.* time of a feast
fī brē, (26) *n.* a small thread or string
fĭc tion, *n.* a falsehood, invented story

nȯ, mȯve, nȯr, nȯt—tȗbe, tȗb, bȗll.

fĭc kle, *a.* changeable
fi dĕl i ty, *n.* honesty; faithfulness
fĭg u ra tive, *a.* typical; by figure
fil ial, (35) *a.* belonging to a son
film, *n.* a thin skin
firm ness, (31) *n.* stability
fī nal, *a.* last; ultimate
fi nite, *a.* limited; bounded
fi nis, *n.* the end; conclusion
fĭs sure, *n.* a cleft; a chasm
flă grant, *a.* eager; notorious
flăt ter, *v.* to soothe with false praises
flā vour, *n.* taste; smell; odour
fleece, *n.* the wool of a sheep
flee, *v.* to run from danger
flĕx i ble, *a.* pliable
flip pant, *a.* nimble; pert
flōat, *v.* to swim on the surface
flŏŭr ish, *v.* to thrive; to grow
fluc tu ate, (98) *v.* to change; to be irresolute
flŭ id, *a.* flowing; liquid
foam, (83) *v.* to froth
fo li age, *n.* leaves of trees
fo li o, *n.* a large book, of which every sheet makes bŭt two leaves
fo mĕnt, *v.* to encourage; to bathe
for bear, *v.* to cease from
fŏr age, *n.* provisions
fōre cast, *n.* contrivance
fore close, *v.* to shut up
fŏr eign, *a.* of another country
fŏr feit, *v.* to lose by crime
for mal, *a.* ceremonious
for ti tude, *n.* courage
for tress, *n.* a strong hold
fŏs sil, *n.* a mineral, or shell
fos ter, *v.* to nurse; to cherish
fŏŭn tain, *n.* a well; a spring
frăg ment, *n.* a broken piece
frā grant, *a.* odorous; sweet smelling
frā l ty, *n.* weakness
frănk, *a.* open; liberal
fra tĕr nal, *a.* brotherly
frē quent, *a.* often
frī gid, *a.* cold; impotent
friv o lous, *a.* light; trifling
frū gal, *a.* thrifty; sparing
fru ī tion, *n.* enjoyment
frŭs trate, *v.* to balk; to disappoint
ful mi nant, *a.* thundering
fūme, *n.* smoke; vapour
fŭnc tion, *n.* an office; power
fun da mĕn tal, *a.* essential
fū ne ral, *n.* a burial
fu ri ous, *a.* mad; raging
fŭr nish, *v.* to supply
fur ni ture, (98) *n.* moveables
fū sion, (17) *n.* a melting
fu tile, *a.* trifling
fu tū ri ty, *n.* time to come

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

G

Ga'n sāy, (62) *r.* to contradict
gāl ax y, *n.* the milky way
gāu dy, *a.* showy; splendid
gĕn er al, *a.* common; usual
gen er ous, *a.* liberal
gē ni al, *a.* warm; contributing to propagation
gen tēel, *a.* polite; elegant
gĕn tile, *n.* a pagan
gen tle ness, *n.* meekness
ge ŏg ra phy, *n.* knowledge of the earth
gĕrme, *n.* a sprout, or shoot
gi găn tick, *a.* bulky; large like a giant
gĭr dle, (32) *n.* any thing drawn round the waist
glēam, *n.* a sudden shoot of light
glĭm mer, *v.* to shine faintly
glis ten, *v.* to shine brightly
glŏbe, *n.* a ball; a sphere; a round body
glo ri fy, *v.* to honour; to praise; to worship
glŏs sa ry, *n.* a list of obscure or difficult words explained
glŭt ton, *n.* one who eats too much
gnō mon, *n.* the hand of a dial
goal, *n.* a starting place; end of a race
gŏb blet, *n.* a bowl or cup
gloŏm y, *a.* obscure; cloudy
grāce ful, *a.* beautiful
gŏv er na ble, (48) *a.* subject to rule
grā ci ous, *a.* merciful; kind
gram i niv o rous, *a.* grass eating
gram măt i cal ly, *ad.* according to grammar
grān a ry, *n.* a store-house
gran iv o rous, *a.* grain eating
grāsp, *v.* to hold in the hand
grat i tude, *n.* thankfulness
gra tū i ty, *n.* a recompense
grāve, *a.* solemn; serious
grievous, (74) *a.* afflictive; heavy
gross, *a.* thick; fat; corpulent
grove, *n.* a bower of pleasure
g ār di an, (97) *n.* one who has the care of an orphan
gŭlt, *n.* a crime; offence
gŭle, *n.* deceit; cunning
gŭit ăr, *n.* an instrument of musick
gŭlf, *n.* a whirlpool; a bay
gust, *n.* a sudden blast of wind

H

Hăb it, *n.* custom; dress
hab i tā tion, *n.* place of abode
hăl cy on, (17) *a.* quiet; happy
hăle, *a.* sound; healthy
hăm let, *n.* a small village
har ăngue, *v.* to make a speech

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

hăr bour, *n.* port, or shelter
har mŏ ni ous, *a.* musical
hăr mo ny, *n.* agreement; proportion of sound
hearse, *n.* a carriage for the dead
hăz ard, *n.* danger
hèi nous, (67) *a.* atrocious; wicked
heir, (67) *n.* inheritor by law
hĕm i sphere, *n.* half of a globe
herd, *n.* a flock; a company
her mit, *n.* one living in solitude
hē ro, *n.* a brave man
hēs i tate, *v.* to pause; to think
hid e ous, (70) *a.* horrible; criminal
his tō ri an, *n.* a writer of history
hŏa ry, *a.* white or grey with age
ho li ness, *n.* piety; purity
hŏm age, *n.* duty; respect
hor ri ble, *a.* dreadful
hor rid, *a.* hideous; rough
ho săn na, *n.* exclamation of praise to God
hŏs pi ta ble, *a.* kind to strangers
hos pi tal, *n.* a place for the sick
hov el, *n.* a cottage; shed
hu mane, *a.* kind; good natured
hu măn i ty, *n.* tenderness
hŭ man, *a.* belonging to man
hŭm ble, *a.* modest; low
hŭ mid, *a.* wet; moist
hu mil i ty, *n.* submission; lowness
hŭr ri cane, *n.* a violent storm
hus band man, *n.* a farmer
hymn, *n.* a divine song
hy pŏc ri sy, *n.* deceitfulness

I—J

I dē a, *n.* mental image; sentiment
i dĕn ti cal, *a.* the same
id i om, *n.* a peculiar mode of speaking
i dol, *n.* an image
i dle, *a.* lazy
i dŏl a try, *n.* the worship of images
jeal ous, *a.* suspicious
jeop ar dy, *n.* danger
ig ne ous, *a.* fiery
ig no ble, *a.* mean; low
ig no mĭn ious, *a.* shameful; disgraceful
ig no rance, *n.* want of knowledge
il lē gal, *a.* contrary to law
il lĭt er ate, *a.* unlettered; unlearned
il lū mi nate, *v.* to enlighten
il lu sion, *n.* false show; error
il lŭs trate, *v.* to brighten; to make clear
il lus tri ous, *a.* noble
im age, *n.* a statue; an idol

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

im ā gin a ry, *a.* fancied
im be cĭl i ty, *n.* weakness
im bibe, *v.* to drink in
im brue, (93) *v.* to steep; soak
im i tate, *v.* to copy; to resemble
im măc u late, *a.* unspotted
im ma tūre, *a.* not ripe
im mēas u ra ble, *a.* not to be measured
im mē di ate ly, (97) *ad.* instantly
im mănse, *a.* great; unlimited
im merge, *v.* } to put under
im merse, *v.* } water
im mŏr al, *a.* dishonest
im mŏr tal, *a.* exempt from death
im mū ta ble, *a.* unchangeable
im pär tial, *a.* equitable; just
im pēde, *v.* to hinder
im pĕl, *v.* to press on
im pend, *v.* to hang over
im pen i tent, *a.* hardhearted; obdurate
im pē ri ous, *a.* haughty
im pi e ty, *n.* wickedness
im pi ous, *a.* profane; irreligious
im po tent, *a.* weak; feeble
im ple ment, *n.* a tool
im plōre, *v.* to ask; to beg
im ply, *v.* to signify
im pŏr tance, *n.* consequence; moment
im prăc ti ca ble, *a.* impossible
im prĕg nate, *v.* to fill
im press, *v.* to print; to force
im pro pri e ty, *n.* unfitness
im prōve, *v.* to grow better
im pru dent, (93) *a.* wanting prudence; *foolish*
im pu dent, *a.* shameless; bold
im pulse, *n.* force; influence
im pu tā tion, *n.* an accusation
in ac cĕs si ble, *a.* not to be approached
in ăc cu rate, *a.* not exact
in ad vĕr tent, *a.* careless
in ăn i mate, *a.* dull; void of life
in ar tĭc u late, *a.* not distinct
in at ten tive, *a.* heedless; negligent
in cā pa ble, *a.* unable
in cău tious, (81) *a.* unwary
in cĕs sant, *a.* continual
in ci dent, *n.* an event
in cĭs ion, (17) *n.* a cut; a gash
in cīte, *v.* to stir up
in clĕm ent, *a.* harsh; cruel
in com mōde, *v.* to hinder; to perplex
in com pāt i ble, *a.* inconsistent with
in com pre hĕn si ble, *a.* not to be conceived or understood

nò, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

in con sĭd er a ble, *a.* unworthy of notice
in con sis tent, *a.* absurd
in cŏn stant, *a.* not firm; unsteady
in crĕd i ble, *a.* not to be believed
in cul cate, *v.* to impress
in cum bent, *a.* resting on
in cur sion, (17) *n.* an attack
in de făt i ga ble, *a.* not tired; unwearied
in dĕf i nite, *a.* unlimited
in de pĕn dence, *n.* freedom
in de ter mi nate, *a.* not fixed
in dĭct, *v.* to accuse; to charge
in di gence, *n.* want
in di cate, *v.* to show
in do lent, *a.* lazy
in dĭg nant, *a.* angry
in dis crēet, *a.* imprudent
in dis pō sĭ tion, (17) *n.* disorder of health
in di vĭd u al, *n.* one person
in dŭ bi ta ble, *a.* certain
in dŭl gent, *a.* kind; fond
in dus tri ous, *a.* diligent; busy
in ef fĕc tu al, (98) *a.* weak; without power
in ĕrt, *a.* sluggish
in es ti ma ble, *a.* invaluable
in făl li ble, *a.* certain; not liable to err
in fĕc tious, (81) *a.* spreading; contagious
in fe ri our, *a.* lower in place
in fi del, *n.* an unbeliever
in finite, *a.* unbounded
in firm, (32) *a.* weak; feeble
in flăm ma ble, *a.* easily set on fire
in flect, *v.* to bend
in flict, *v.* to punish
in flu ence, *n.* ascendant; power
in fringe, *v.* to break; to violate
in gĕ ni ous, *a.* witty; cunning
in gĕn u ous, *a.* open; fair
in grăt i tude, *n.* unthankfulness
in grē dient, (97) *n.* a part of a compound
in hăb it, *v.* to dwell in
in hŭ man, *a.* barbarous
in i qui ty, *n.* injustice; sin
in i tial, *a.* at the beginning
in ju dĭ cious (91) *a.* wanting judgment
in jŭnc tion, *n.* order; command
in of fĕn sive, *a.* harmless
in quĭs i tive, *a.* curious; inquiring
in sāne, *a.* mad
in sa ti a ble, (98) *a.* not to be satisfied
in sen si bĭl i ty, *n.* stupidity
in sĭn u ate, *v.* to hint
in so lent, *a.* haughty
in sŏl vent, *a.* unable to pay

in sta bĭl i ty, *n.* unsteadiness
în sti tute, *v.* to establish; to set up
in tĕl li gence, *n.* notice
in tel li gi ble, *a.* easily understood
in tense, *a.* vehement; ardent
in ter cēde, *v.* to mediate; to ask
în ter course, *n.* commerce; dealing
in ter fère, *v.* to meddle; to interpose
in ter mis sion, (17) *n.* a pause
in tĕr nal, *a.* inward
in ter pret, *v.* to explain
in ter ro gā tion, *n.* question asked
în ter văl, *n.* space between
in ter view, (71) *n.* mutual sight
in tŏx i cate, *v.* to make drunk
in trĕp id, *a.* fearless; bold
în tri cate, *a.* entangled; perplexed
in tro dūce, *v.* to conduct into a place
in văl id, *a.* weak; of no efficacy
în ven to ry, (48) *n.* a catalogue of goods
in vĭg o rate, *v.* to strengthen; to animate
in vis i ble, *a.* not to be seen
in un dā tion, *n.* a flood
jō vi al, *a.* gay; airy
ĭrk some, *a.* tiresome
ir rā di ate, (97) *v.* to illumi-

ir re sĭs ti ble, *a.* strong; not to be opposed
ir rĕv o ca ble, *a.* not to be recalled
ir ri tate, *v.* to provoke
jū di cious, (81) *a.* prudent
jŭnc ture, *n.* a critical time
jū ni or, *n.* the younger
jū ris dĭc tion, *n.* a district
jŭs ti fy, *v.* to maintain
jū ve nile, *a.* youthful

K

Kăl en dar, *n.* an account of time
kĭn dred, *n.* relation; affinity
king dom, *n.* the dominion of a king
knă ver y, *n.* dishonesty
knĕll, *n.* the sound of a bell
knŏ ledge, *n.* skill; learning

L

Lā bel, *n.* direction; inscription
la bō ri ous, *a.* toilsome
la cŏn ick, *a.* brief; short
la ment, *v.* to bewail
lăn guish, *v.* to pine
lā tent, *a.* hidden; secret
lăt i tude, *n.* breadth; width
lăud, *v.* to praise
lăv ish, *v.* to waste
lăwn, *n.* open space of land
lē gal, *a.* lawful
lē gi ble, *a.* that may be read
len i ty, *n.* mildness; mercy
leth ar gy, *n.* drowsiness

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

lĕv i ty, *n.* lightness
li a ble, *a.* subject
lĭb er al, *a.* generous
li bra ry, *n.* a collection of books
lĭg a ture, *n.* a bandage
lim pid, *a.* pure; clear
lin e age, *n.* race; family
li quid, *a.* fluid; not solid
lit er al, *a.* according to the letter
lit er a ture, *n.* learning
lo*a*the, *v.* to hate
lŏ gick, *n.* the art of reasoning
lon gĕv i ty, *n.* length of life
lŏn gi tude, *n.* length
lo quā cious, (81) *a.* talkative
lū cid, *a* bright, shining
lu cra tive, *a.* profitable
lu mi nous, *a.* shining
lu nar, *a.* relating to the moon
lu rid, *a.* gloomy; dismal
lux ū ri ant, *a.* superfluous; plenteous
lŭx u ry, *n.* voluptuousness

M

Ma chine, (34) *n.* an engine
mag nan im i ty, *n.* greatness of mind
mâg net, *n.* a loadstone
mag ni tude, *n.* greatness
ma jĕs tick, *a.* stately
main tā n, *v.* to defend
ma jŏr i ty, *n.* the greater number
mâm mon, *n.* riches
măl ice, *n.* bad design; ill will
man date, *n.* a command
man i fest, *a.* plain; open
man u al, *a.* performed by hand
man u script, *n.* a writing
mär gin, *n.* the border; edge
ma rine, (34) *a.* belonging to the sea
mär tial, *a.* warlike
mar tyr, *n.* one who dies for the truth
ma tē ri al, *a.* consisting of matter
ma tĕr nal, *a.* motherly
mät ri mon y, (48) *n.* marriage
ma tūre, *a.* ripe; perfect
mĕd i cal, *a.* physical
med i tate, *v.* to think; to plan
mel an chol y, *a.* gloomy; pensive
mē li o rate, *v.* to make better
mem o rān dum, *n.* a note
mĕn ace, *v.* to threaten
mē ni al, *n.* a domestick
mĕn tal, *a.* existing in the mind
mi nor, (48) *n.* one under age
mi nūte, *a.* small; slender
mi răc u lous, *a.* done by miracle; wonderful
mŏd est, *a.* diffident, chaste
mod ern, *a.* late; new; fresh
mo lĕst, *v.* to disturb

Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

mŏl li fy, *v.* to soften
mŏ men ta ry, *a.* lasting for a moment
mŏn arch, *n.* a king
mon i tor, (48) *n.* one who informs of faults or duty
mo răl i ty, *n.* duties of life
mŏr bid, *a.* diseased
mo rōse, *a.* peevish; sullen
mor tăl i ty, *n.* human nature; death
mŏr ti fy, *v.* to corrupt; to shame
mŏ tive, *n.* incitement
mun dāne, *a.* worldly
mūte, *a.* silent
mu ti late, *v.* to cut off
mu tu al, (98) *a.* by turns; reciprocal

N

Năr ra tive, *n.* an account; a relation
ne fă ri ous, *a.* wicked
nĕg a tive, *a.* denying
neg li gent, *a.* heedless; careless
neph ew, (71) *n.* the son of a brother or sister
ner vous, *a.* strong; vigorous
niēce, *n.* the daughter of a brother or sister
no bĭl i ty, *n.* persons of higher dignity
noc tŭr nal, *a.* nightly
nŏm i nal, *a.* only in name
nom i nate, *v.* to name
nov el ty, *n.* newness
no tō ri ous, *a.* known to disadvantage
nŏx ious, (81) *a.* hurtful
nŭ mer ous, *a.* consisting of many
nŭp tial, *a.* pertaining to marriage
nŭ tri ment, *n.* food

O

Ŏb du rate, *a.* hard-hearted
ob li gā tion, *n.* an engagement; favour
ob scūre, *a.* dark; gloomy
ŏb sta cle, *n.* hindrance
ob sti nate, *a.* stubborn
ob strŭct, *v.* to hinder
ob tūse, *a.* blunt
ŏb vi ate, *v.* to prevent
ob vi ous, *a.* easily discovered
oc cu py, *v.* to possess
oc tā vo, *a.* folded in eight leaves
ō di ous, (97) *a.* hateful
o dour, *n.* scent; smell
om ni prĕs ent, *a.* present every where
ŏp er ate, *v.* to act; to work upon
op tion, *n.* choice
o rā tion, *n.* a publick speech
ŏr na ment, *n.* beauty; decoration
or phan, *n.* a fatherless child
or thŏg ra phy, *n.* spelling
ŏy ster, (90) *n.* a shell-fish

P

Pā gan, *n.* a heathen

nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll.

pål pi tate, *v.* to flutter
par a ble, *n.* a similitude
par a mount, *a.* superiour
pa rĕn tal, *a.* becoming a parent
pär i ty, *n.* equality; similarity
pär tial, *a.* inclined to favour
pas sive, *a.* submissive
pat ent, *n.* an exclusive right
pa tĕr nal, *a.* fatherly
pa thet ick, *a.* moving
pa tri arch, *n.* the father of a tribe
pa tri ot, *n.* a lover of his country
pău per, *n.* a poor person
pĕarl, *n.* a precious gem
pe cu ni a ry, *a.* relating to money
pĕn e trate, *v.* to pierce
pen i tent, *a.* sorrowful
pen sion, (17) *n.* a yearly allowance
pen sive, *a.* thoughtful
pen u ry, *n.* poverty
per ad vĕn ture, (98) *ad.* perhaps
pĕr il, *n.* danger; hazard
per ju ry, *n.* a false oath
per ma nent, *a.* durable
per pe trate, *v.* to commit
per pĕt u al, *a.* continual
per spec tive, *n.* view
per spire, *v.* to sweat
per tur bà tion, *n.* disquiet of mind
per tăin, *v.* to belong to
phil ăn thro py, *n.* love of mankind
phi los o phy, *n.* knowledge
phrase, *n.* mode of speech
plă cid, *a.* gentle; quiet
plà in tive, *a.* complaining
plĕn i tude, *n.* fulness
plĭ ant, *a.* bending
plu mage, *n.* feathers
pŏise, *v.* to balance
pŏp u lace, *n.* the common people
pŏr trait, *n.* a picture drawn after the life
pŏs i tive, *a.* absolute; certain
post pŏne, *v.* to put off
pre cĕp tor, *n.* a teacher; an instructer
prĕ ce dent, *n.* an example
pre ci pice, *n.* a headlong steep
pre cise, *a.* exact; nice; strait
pre clude, *v.* to shut out
prĕf er a ble, *a.* rather to be chosen
prej u dice, *n.* judgment beforehand
prĕ mi um, *n.* a reward
pre pŏs ter ous, *a.* wreng; absurd
prĕs i dent, *n.* a governour
pre sŭmp tion, *n.* arrogance
pre ter nât u ral, *a.* irregular; not natural
prĕv a lence, *n.* influence

Fāte, fār, fâll, făt—mè, mĕt—pīne, pĭn.

prē vi ous, *a* beforehand
pri ma ry, *a.* in the first place
pri or, (48) *a.* former
prŏb a ble, *a.* likely
prōbe, *v.* to search
prŏb i ty, *n.* honesty
prod i gal, *n.* a waster; a spender
prof li gate, *a.* abandoned
pro ge ny, *n.* an offspring
pro mŭl gate, *v.* to publish
prōne, *a.* inclined
pro nun ci ā tion, *n.* mode of uttering words
pro pi ti ā tion, *n.* atonement
pros pĕr i ty, *n.* success
pro pi tious, (81) *a.* kind
pro trăct, *v.* to delay; to lengthen
pū e rile, *a.* childish; boyish
pŭl mo na ry, *a.* belonging to the lungs
pū pil, *n.* a scholar
pŭr port, *n.* design; sense
pū trid, *a.* rotten

Q

Quād ru ped, (91) *n.* an animal with four legs
qual i fy, (91) *v.* to make fit
quăr to, *n.* a book in which a sheet makes four leaves
quī e tude, *n.* rest; repose

R

Rā di ant, (97) *a.* shining
răn cid, *a.* strong-scented
rap id, *a.* quick; swift
răn som, *n.* price paid for liberty
rap ture, (98) *n.* ecstacy
rat i fy, *v.* to settle; to confirm
ra tion al, *a.* reasonable
rē cent, *a.* new; late; fresh
re cite, *v.* to repeat
re cla im, *v.* to reform
rec re ā tion, *n.* amusement
re dēem, *v.* to ransom
re fine ment, *n.* improvement in elegance, &c.
re fōrm, *v.* to grow better
re frăc tor y, *a.* obstinate
re frāin, *v.* to forbear
re gărd less, *a.* heedless
re gret, *v.* to grieve at
re hearse, *v.* to repeat
re lăx, *v.* to slacken
re lūc tant, *a.* unwilling
re mōte, *a.* distant; foreign
re nōwn, (89) *n.* fame
rep ri mand, *v.* to reprove
re prōach, *v.* to censure; to blame
re pŭb lick, *n.* a commonwealth
rep u tā tion, *n.* credit
re quite, *v.* to repay
res er vōir, *n.* a store-house
re sign, *v.* to give up
re spŏn sive, *a.* answering
re sŭlt, *n.* consequence
re tăl i ate, *v.* to return an injury
re tărd, *v.* to hinder
re trieve, *v.* to recover

nò, môve, nôr, nôt—tàbe, tûb, bûll.

re tire ment, *n.* private abode
ret ri bu tion, *n.* repayment
re vèal, *v.* to lay open
rêv er ence, *n.* veneration
re vîs ion, (17) *n.* review
re vôlt, *v.* to desert
rìgh te ous, (98) *a.* virtuous; just
rĭ gid, *a.* stiff; severe; cruel
rig or ous, *a.* severe; harsh
rĭ ot, *n.* sedition; uproar
ri val, *v.* to emulate; to endeavour to excel
rĭv u let, *n.* a small river
rò am, *v.* to wander or rove
rû di ment, (71) *n.* first principle
ru mi nate, (71) *v.* to think
ru ral, (71) *a.* of the country

S

Sâc ri fice, *n.* an offering
sâge, *a.* wise; grave
sâl a ry, *n.* stated hire
sa lû bri ous, *a.* wholesome
sâl u ta ry, *a.* healthful
sanc ti fy, *v.* to make holy
sà ti ate, (98) *v.* to satisfy
sâv age, *a.* wild; cruel
scan dal, *n.* infamy; censure
schème, *n.* a plan; project
sci ence, *n.* knowledge
scribe, *n.* a writer
se cû ri ty, *n.* protection
se date, *a.* calm; serene
sêd en ta ry, *a.* sitting still
se dûce, *v.* to draw aside
sè ni or, (48) *a.* elder
sêm i na ry, *n.* a place of education
sen si bĭl i ty, *n.* quickness
sên ti ment, *n.* opinion
se rène, *a.* calm; quiet
sè ri ous, *a.* grave; sober
se vêr i ty, *n.* rigour
shrïèk, *v.* to scream
shrĭnk, *v.* to grow less
sim i lar, *a.* resembling
si mĭl i tude, *n.* likeness
sim plĭ ci ty, *n.* plainness
sĭn is ter, *a.* bad; selfish
skil ful, *a.* knowing
slà ver y, *n.* servitude
sloth ful, *a.* lazy
so ci a ble, (17) *a.* friendly
so cial, (59) *a.* familiar
so journ, *v.* to dwell
sôl emn, *a.* grave; sober
sol i ta ry, *a.* alone
sôr did, *a.* base, covetous
spà cious, (59) *a.* wide
spe cies, (59) *n.* a sort; class
spĕ ci men, *n.* an example
spè cious, *a.* showy
spec tà tor, *n.* a looker on
sphère, *n.* a globe
splên did, *a.* showy
spright ly, *a.* gay; brisk
sta bĭl i ty, *n.* steadiness
stàg nant, *a.* still
stat ute, *n.* a law
stîg ma tize, *v.* to mark with disgrace
stim u late, *v.* to excite
stip u late, *v.* to contract
stub born, *a.* obstinate

Fāte, fär, fall, fåt—mè, nět—pine, pĭn.

stū di *ous*, *a.* diligent in study
stu pid, *a.* dull; heavy
sub dūe, *v.* to conquer
sŭb lu na ry, *a.* terrestrial
sub se quent, *a.* following
sub stăn tial, *a.* real; solid
suc cĕss ful, *a.* prosperous
sug ges tion, *n.* a hint
sŭm ma ry, *a.* short
sump tu *ous*, (98) *a.* costly
su per cĭl i*ous*, *a.* haughty
su per fi cial, (59) *a.* shallow
su pĕr flu *ous*, *a.* unnecessary
su per in tĕnd, *v.* to oversee
sŭp ple ment, *n.* an addition
sup pli cate, *v.* to implore
sup prĕss, *v.* to crush
sŭ prème, *a.* highest
sŭr face, *n.* the outside
sur mŏŭnt, *v.* to overcome
sur pāss, *v.* to excel
sur rĕn der, *v.* to yield up
sus pense, *n.* uncertainty
sŭs te nance, *n.* support
sym me try, *n.* proportion
sym pa thize, *v.* to feel with, or for another
sym*p* tom, *n.* a sĭgn; token
sys tem, *n.* scheme

T

Tăb er na cle, *n.* a place of worship; a dwelling
tāint, *v.* to infect
tĕch ni cal, *a.* belonging to the arts
tē di *ous*, (97) *a.* slow; irksome
tĕl e scope, *n.* a spy-glass
tem per ance, *n.* moderation
tem po ral, *a.* measured by time; not eternal
temp tā tion, *n.* trial of virtue: enticement
tĕn den cy, *n.* direction
tep id, *a.* lukewarm
ter mi nate, *v.* to limit
ter rĕs tri al, *a.* earthly
tĕs ti fy, *v.* to witness
the ŏl o gy, *n.* divinity
thē or y, *n.* speculation
thwārt, *v.* to cross
tī dings, *n.* news
tĭm or *ous*, (48) *a.* fearful
tinc ture, (93) *n.* a colour
tit u lar, (32) *d.* nominal
tōĭl some, *a.* laborious
tŏl er ate, *v.* to allow
top ick, *n.* a subject of general discourse
tŏr rid, *a.* burning
tor rent, *n.* a violent stream
trăf fick, *n.* commerce
tran quĭl li ty, *n.* quiet
tran scribe, *v.* to copy
trans fĕr, *v.* to convey
trans fŏrm, *v.* to change the external shape
trăn si ent, (17) *a.* soon passed
trans mit, *v.* to send from place to place
trans pā rent, *a.* clear
trans pose, *v.* to change the order
trĕa tise, *n.* a discourse
tre mĕn dous, *a.* dreadful
tu i tion, (17) *n.* instruction

nŏ, môve, nôr, nŏt—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

tu mûl tu ous, (98) *a.* violent; turbulent

U

Ul ti mate, *a.* the very last
un ăl ien a ble, (35) *a.* that cannot be transferred
u na nĭm i ty, *n.* agreement
u năn i mous, *a.* of one mind
un a wâres, *ad.* suddenly
un dăun ted, *a.* without fear
un er ring, *a.* certain
un gen er ous, *a.* mean; low bred
un gŏd ly, *a.* wicked
un grate ful, *a.* unthankful
u ni form, *a.* similar
un in tĕl li gi ble, *a.* not to be understood
u nite, *v.* to agree; to join
u ni vĕr sal, *a.* general
un mĕr ci ful, *a.* cruel
un ne ces sa ry, *a.* needless
un prŏf i ta ble, *a.* useless
un quĕnch a ble, *a.* not to be put out
un righ te ous, (98) *a.* unjust
un sea son a ble, *a.* untimely; unfit
un sta ble, *a.* not fixed; wavering
un thănk ful, *a.* ungrateful
up brâid, *v.* to chide
ŭp roar, *n.* tumult; bustle
u sûrp, *v.* to seize without right
u ten sil, *n.* an instrument
u til i ty, *n.* usefulness

V

Vă can cy, *n.* empty space
va cā tion, *n.* leisure
văc u um, *n.* a void
vag a bond, *n.* a vagrant; a wanderer
val e dĭc tion, *n.* a farewell
văl iant, (35) *a.* stout; brave
van ish, *v.* to disappear
van i ty, *n.* empty pleasure
va ri ā tion, *n.* change
vă ri e gate, *v.* to give different colours
vĕg e ta ble, *a.* all sorts of plants
ve lŏ ci ty, *n.* speed; swiftness
vĕn om ous, *a.* poisonous
ven er ā tion, *n.* reverend regard
vĕn geance, *n.* punishment
ven ti la tor, (48) *n.* an avenue for fresh air
ve rā ci ty, *n.* moral truth
ver bă tim, *ad.* word for word
vêr dure, (97) *n.* green colour
ver nal, *a.* belonging to spring
ves tige, *n.* a mark; track; footstep
ves ture, (98) *n.* a garment
vex ā tion, *n.* sorrow
vi cĭn i ty, *n.* neighbourhood
vi cis si tude, *n.* change; revolution
vĭc tō ry, *n.* a conquest
vi dĕl i cet, *ad.* to wit, or namely
vĭg or ous, (48) *a.* forcible
vin di cā tion, *n.* defence

Fàte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mèt—pine, pin.

vi o late, *v.* to injure; to infringe
vis i ble, *a.* apparent; open
vis ion a ry, (17) *a.* imaginary
vi tal, *a.* belonging to life
vi vâ ci ty, *n* liveliness
vo cîf er ous, *a.* noisy
vo li tion, *n.* act of willingness
vôl un ta ry, *a.* acting by choice
vo lûp tu ous, (98) *a.* luxurious
vo rà cious, *a.* ravenous
vûl gar, *a.* mean; low

W

Wâft, *v.* to carry
wan dèr, (23) *v.* to rove
wan ton, *a.* rude; forward
wâr rior, (35) *n.* a soldier
wèa ri ness, *n.* fatigue
wêl fare, *n.* happiness
whim si cal, *a.* full of notions
wîl der ness, *n.* a desert tract of country
wit ness, *n.* testimony
won der ful, (48) *a.* strange
work man ship, (48) *n.* skill; art; manufacture
wrèath, *v.* to curl; to twist
wrès tle, *v.* to struggle
wrôught, *part.* performed

Y

Yeô man, *n.* a gentleman farmer
yèld, *v.* to produce; to submit
youth ful, *a.* young

Z

Zèal, *n.* ardour
ze nith, *n.* the point over head
zo ŏg ra phy, *n.* a description of animals

A VOCABULARY OF WORDS,

in which two or more are pronounced alike, but differ in signification.

Âc ci dence, *grammar rules*
ac ci dents, *casualties*
ac côunt, *estimation*
ac compt, *reckoning*
âcts, *exploits*
axe, *edged tool*
àil, *to be ill*
ale, *malt liquor*
air, (62) *vital fluid*
ere, *before*
heir, (67) *an inheritor*
e'er, *ever*
eyre, a *kind of court*
âir y, *composed of air*
ey ry, *where birds build nests*
âll, *every thing*
awl, *an instrument*
a lôûd, *with noise*
al lowed, *granted*
âl tar, *place to sacrifice*

al ter, *to change*
ånt, *an emmet*
åunt, *parent's sister*
ånk er, *a kind of keg*
anch or, (48) *stay of a ship*
as sẽnt, *to concede*
as cent, *an eminence*
åu ger, (25) *tool to bore with*
au gur, *to guess*
åte, *did eat*
[illegible] *island in a river*
[illegible] *twice four*
årc, *part of a circle*
ark, *a vessel*
a vål, *to benefit*
a vale, *to depress*
bå kon, *hardened by fire*
ba con, *swine's flesh smoked*
bâld, *without hair*
bauded, *cried aloud*
bâil, *security*
bale, *a pack of goods*
bâ t, (62) *a snare*
bate, *to retrench*
bâize, (62) *coarse cloth*
bays, (62) *garlands*
bâr on, *a degree of nobility*
bar ren, *sterile*
bâre, *without clothes*
bear, *a savage beast*
bâl lot, (48) *a ticket*
bal lette, *a dance*
bâse, *wicked*
bass, *in music, grave, deep*
be, *to exist*
bee, *insect that makes honey*
bẽat, *to strike*
beet, *a vegetable*
bẽach, (63) *edge of a lake*
beech, *a tree*
bẽl, *an idol*
bell, *to ring*
belle, *a gay young lady*
ber ry, *a fruit*
bur y, (53) *to inter*
bẽer, *a malt liquor*
bier, *carriage for the dead*
blew, (71) *did blow*
blue, (93) *a colour*
bô, *word of terrour*
bow, *a rainbow*
beau, (65) *a man of dress*
bôle, *a kind of earth*
boll, *a stalk or stem*
bowl, *a hollow dish*
bôrne, *carried*
bo n, *a limit*
bôugh, *a branch*
bow, (89) *to bend*
b ad, *a texture*
brayed, *did bray*
brâke, *a plant*
break, *to part*
brẽd, *brought up*
bread, *baked dough*
bruise, (94) *a hurt*
brews, (71) *doth brew*
brute (93) *a beast*
brut (93) *rumour*
bůr, *head of a plant*
burr, *lap of the ear*
bůt, *except*
butt, *a vessel*
bôlt, *a fastening*
boult, *to sift*
by, *near to*
buy, *to purchase*
cal en dar, *a register*
cal en der, *a press*
cane, *a staff*
cain, *a man's name*
cåuk, *coarse spar*
calk, *to stop leaks*
cârt, *a carriage*

chart, *a map of coasts*
cân on, *a rule*
can non, *a large gun*
câ use, *motive to a thing*
ca es, *like a crow*
cè ling, *the inner roof*
sea ling, *attesting by a seal*
cêl lar, *under-ground room*
sel ler *a vender*
cents, *hundredths*
sense, *meaning*
côl lar, *a ring for the neck*
chol er, *anger*
cite, *to quote*
site, *situation*
sight, *act of seeing*
clâ use, *part of a sentence*
claws, *talons*
clime, *a region*
climb, *to ascend*
chôp, *to cut*
chap, *to divide the surface*
cêll, *a hut*
sell, *to dispose of*
cère, *to wax*
seer, *a prophet*
sear, *to burn*
cês sion, *giving way*
ses sion, *a sitting*
côarse, *not refined*
corse, *a dead body*
course, *natural bent*
câsk, *a barrel*
casque, *a helmet*
châste, *virtuous*
chased, *pursued*
clôse, *conclusion*
clothes, *garments*
côf fer, *a chest*
cough er, *one that coughs*
cûl ler, *a chooser*
col our, (48) *hue*

côm ple ment, *full quantity*
com pli ment, *to flatter*
côn fi dence, *firmness*
con fi dents, *trusty friends*
côre, *the heart*
corps, *body of forces*
côûn sel, *advice*
coun cil, *an assembly*
coûs in, *a relation*
coz en, (48) *to cheat*
crêek, *a bay, a rivulet*
creak, *a harsh noise*
crû el, (93) *hard hearted*
crew el, (71) *kind of yarn*
sîg net, *a seal*
cyg net, *a young swan*
dâm, *a mother*
damn, *to condemn*
dây, *sunshine*
dey, *a Barbary governour*
dêar, *costly*
deer, *a hart*
dêaf ly, *insensible to sound*
def ly, *skilfully*
de là tor, *an accuser*
di la ter, *what extends*
de mèan, *to behave*
de mesne, *an estate*
de vi ser, *a contriver*
di vi sor, *what divides*
de scên dant, *offspring*
de scen dent, *coming down*
deûce, *two*
deuse, *evil spirit*
dèw, (71) *moisture*
due, *a demand*
dis crèet, *prudent*
dis crete, *distinct*
dîs cous, *broad, flat*
dis cus, *a quoit*
dis limb, *to dismember*
dis limn, *to unpaint*

dŏck et, *a summary*
doq et, *paper for a warrant*
dòe, *female of a buck*
do gh, *paste for bread*
dŭn, *brown and black colour*
done, (48) *act of doing*
dŭst, *particles of earth*
dost, *second person of do*
ex er cise, *labour*
ex or cise, *to cast out devils*
fain, *desirous*
fane, *a temple*
fei n, (67) *to dissemble*
fair, *beautiful*
fare, *food*
fa nt, *languid*
feint, (67) *a pretence*
feat, *an exploit*
feet, *plural of foot*
feud, *contention*
feod, *a tenure*
fel loe, *the rim of a wheel*
fel low, *an associate*
flee, *to run away*
flea, *a biting insect*
flue, *soft down or fur*
flew, *did fly*
flŏat, *to swim*
flote, *to skim*
flŏŭr, *pulverized grain*
flow er, *a blossom*
fore, *anterior*
four, *twice two*
fŏrth, *abroad*
fourth, *in number*
fŏŭl, *unclean*
fowl, *a bird*
frays, *quarrels*
phrase, *a mode of speech*
freeze, *to congeal*
frieze, *coarse warm cloth*
furs, *skins with soft hair*
fûrze, *gorse*
gà bel, *a tax*
ga ble, *sloping roof*
gà it, *manner of walking*
gate, *a door*
gage, *a kind of plum*
gauge, *to measure*
gild, *to cover with gold*
guild, *a corporation*
gilt, *covered with gold*
guilt, *a crime*
glare, *splendour*
glaire, *white of eggs*
glose, *to flatter*
gloze, *specious show*
gore, *clotted blood*
go er, *a runner*
grate, *bars for fire*
great, *large, eminent*
grà ter, *a large file*
great er, *larger*
grease, *soft fat*
greece, *a country*
gris ly, *dreadful*
griz zly, *greyish*
greaves, *armour*
grieves, *laments*
grŏan, *a harsh sound*
grown, *increased in size*
guest, *a visiter*
gues sed, *conjectured*
hail, *to call*
hale, *healthy*
hair, *fur*
hare, *a small animal*
hall, *entrance to a house*
haul, *to drag*
hart, *a deer*
heart, *the vital part*
heal, *to cure*
heel, *rear part of the foot*
hear, *to perceive by the ear*

Fàte, fâr, fâll, fàt—mè, mêt—pine, pĭn.

here, *in this place*
hèard, *did hear*
herd, *drove of cattle*
hûe, *colour*
hew, (71) *to cut with an axe*
height, *elevation*
hight, *was named*
hay, *dried grass*
hey, (72) *expression of joy*
hie, *to hasten*
high, *raised aloft*
hide, *the skin*
hied, *made haste*
hire, *wages*
high er, *more high*
him, *objective case of he*
hym, *a species of dog*
hymn, *a song of adoration*
hŏ, *a call*
hoe, *a garden tool*
hŏle, *a perforation*
whole, *containing all*
hŏ ly, *sacred, pious*
whol ly, *completely*
hŏŏp, *to encircle*
whoop, *to shout*
hŏrde, *a clan*
hoard, *a treasure*
I, *myself*
eye, (72) *organ of sight*
isle, *an island*
aisle, *a walk in a church*
în, *within*
inn, *a publick house*
in tense, *vehement*
in tents, *purposes*
in ten sion, *act of straining*
in ten tion, *design*
jăm, *a kind of conserve*
jamb, *a supporter*
jŭst, *upright*
joust, *a mock fight*

kĕy, *a tool to unlock with*
quay, *artificial bank*
kill, *to take life*
kiln, *a place to burn bricks*
lăcks, *wants*
lax, *loose*
lăde, *to load*
laid, *placed*
lăin, *did lie*
lane, *a narrow road*
lăpse, *a small mistake*
laps, *licks up*
lăt in, *a language*
lat ten, *brass*
lĕd, *did lead*
lead, *a metal*
lee, *opposite the wind*
lea, *ground enclosed*
ley, *a field*
lĕaf, *fold of a book, foliage*
lef, (74) *willingly*
lĕak, *a breach*
leek, *a pot herb*
lease, *to glean*
lees, *sediment*
lĕave, *to desist from*
lieve, *willingly*
lĕs sen, *to grow less*
les son, *a precept, a task*
lĕv ee, *time of rising*
lev y, *to raise*
li ar, *one that tells lies*
lyre, *a harp*
limb, *a member*
limn, *to paint*
links, *rings of a chain*
lynx, *a spotted beast*
lŏan, *a thing lent*
lone, *solitary*
lŭmp, *a small mass*
lomp, (48) *a round fish*
lo, *behold, see*

low, not high
màde, created
maid, an unmarried woman
màin, principal
mane, long hair on the neck
màil, a postman's bundle
male, masculine
mân tel, a chimney piece
man tle, a cloak
mâize, Indian corn
maze, a labyrinth
mân ner, method
man or, (48) a lordship
mâr shal, a chief officer
mar tial, warlike
mâr ten, a fur animal
mar tin, a kind of swallow
mèad, a kind of drink
meed, a recompense
mèan, despicable
mien, (74) manner
mèat, eatable flesh
meet, fit, proper
mete, to measure
mêt al, a mineral
met tle, courage
mè ter, a measurer
me tre, rhyme
mêd al, a coin, a badge
med dle, to interpose
mûle, a beast
mewl, (71) to cry as a child
might, power
mite, an insect
mi ner, a digger for metals
mi nor, (48) one under age
mis, denoting ill
miss, a young lady
mò, more in number
mo·w, to cut with a scythe
mòan, to lament
mo·wn, cut down

mòat, a ditch
mote, a small particle
mûm, silence
mumm, to mask
nay, no
neigh, (67) voice of a horse
nè, neither or not
knee, joint of the leg
nèar, at hand
nere, parsimonious
nâre, a nostril
ne'er, never
knâp, a swelling
nap, down; short sleep
knâve, a rascal
nave, middle of a wheel
knèad, to mingle substances
knèed, having knees
need, necessity
knèel, to rest on the knee
neal, to temper by heat
knêw, (71) did know
new, modern
knò·w, to recognise
nò, denial
knît, to braid with needles
nit, the egg of an insect
knôt, a cluster
not, denying
knight, honorary title
night, time of darkness
nûn, a cloisteress
none, (48) not one
nûz zle, to foster
nous el, to entrap
òar, a paddle
ore, metal unrefined
o'er, over
wòn, (48) did win
one, a numerical
òught, (88) to be necessary
aught, any thing

ôn er a ry, *fitted for burdens*
hon or a ry, *done in honour*
ôûr, *pertaining to us*
hour, *sixty minutes*
ôwe, *to be indebted*
oh, *exclamatory*
pâ l, *a wooden vessel*
pale, *dim; not bright*
pâ n, *sensation of torment*
pane, *a square of glass*
pâ r, *a couple*
pare, *to diminish*
pear, *a fruit*
pâl ace, *a royal house*
pal las, *a heathen goddess*
pâl ate, *organ of taste*
pal let, *a small bed*
pal ette, *a painter's board*
pân el, *a square*
pan nel, *a rustick saddle*
pân ick, *sudden fear*
pan nick, *a plant*
pât en, *a plate*
pat ine, *cover of a chalice*
pat ten, *base of a pillar*
pâ tience, *endurance*
pa tients, *sick persons*
pâuse, *a stop*
paws, *feet of beasts*
pēace, *tranquillity*
piece, *a fragment*
pēak, *top of a hill*
pique, (34) *ill will*
pēal, *succession of sounds*
peel, *a rind*
pēer, *a nobleman*
pier, *supporter of an arch*
pêll mell, *confusedly*
pall mall, *a kind of play*
pên cil, *utensil to mark with*
pen sil, *hanging*
pên i tence, *repentance*
pen i tents, *sorrowful persons*
plâce, *local relation*
plaice, *a flat fish*
plâ in, *smooth; artless*
plane, *a carpenter's tool*
plât, *a fold; a braid*
plate, *wrought silver*
plēas, *apologies*
please, *to delight*
plûm, *a fruit*
plumb, *a plummet*
pôle, *a long stick*
poll, *the head*
pôp u lace, *the multitude*
pop u lous, *full of people*
pôûr, (87) *to give vent to*
pow er, *authority, force*
prâc tice, *customary use*
prac tise, *to do habitually*
prâise, *commendation*
preys, (72) *plunders*
prây, *to implore*
prey, (72) *to plunder*
prêm i ces, *first fruits*
prem i ses, *houses or lands*
prês ence, *state of being*
pres ents, *donations*
prây er, (82) *a petitioner*
pref er, (72) *a robber*
prī er, *an inquisitive person*
pri or, *antecedent*
prō, *in defence of*
prow, *head of a ship*
prize, *a reward*
pries, *searches into*
prin ci pal, *essential*
prin ci ple, *operative cause*
prôf it, *gain*
prophī et, *a foreteller*
sâl ter, *a psalm book*
salt er, *a dealer in salt*

quèan, *a worthless woman*
queen, *the wife of a king*
quire, *twenty-four sheets*
choir, *a band of singers*
ràb bet, *a mechanical term*
rab bit, *a furry animal*
ràin, *moisture from clouds*
rein, (67) *part of a bridle*
reign, (67) *to rule*
ràise, *to set upright*
rays, *beams of light*
rase, *to overthrow*
rȁze, *root of ginger*
ràiser, *one that raises*
ra zor, (48) *knife for shaving*
ràp, *a quick smart blow*
*w*rap, *to envelop*
râsh, *premature*
*w*rath, *anger*
ràv en, *to devour eagerly*
rav in, *prey*
rĕd, *a colour*
read, *skilful by reading*
rèed, *a hollow stalk*
read, *to peruse*
rêst, *repose.*
*w*rest, *to twist by violence*
rètch, *to vomit*
*w*retch, *a miserable mortal*
rŏan, *white mixed with bay*
rhone, *a river in France*
rice, *an esculent grain*
rise, *elevation*
rite, *ceremony*
*w*rite, *to express by letters*
right, *proper*
*w*right, *a manufacturer*
rĭng, *a circle*
*w*ring, *to twist violently*
rŏad, *a highway*
rode, *did ride*
rŏe, *a species of deer*
row, *a rank or file*
rŏŏm, *space; apartment*
rome, *a city in Italy*
rȣeum, (71) *spittle*
rŏod, *a quarter of an acre*
rude, (93) *coarse of manners*
rŏte, *formal repetition*
*w*rote, *did write*
rŭff, *an article of dress*
rough, *not polished*
rŏŭte, *road; way*
rout, *a rabble*
rye, (54) *a grain*
*w*ry, *distorted*
sȁ l, *wings to a ship*
sale, *act of selling*
sȁ tire, *a poem to censure vice*
sa tyr, *a sylvan god*
sȁ vour, *scent; odour*
sa ver, *a preserver*
sĭnk, *to go down*
cinque, *a five*
shèar, (63) *to cut*
sheer, *pure; clear*
sèa, *the ocean*
see, *to observe*
sèam, *a joining*
seem, *to appear*
size, *bulk*
sighs, *deep sobs*
slŏe, *black-thorn fruit*
slow, *not swift*
sŏar, *to fly aloft*
sore, *an ulcer*
sow er, *a scatterer of seed.*
sŏared, *did soar*
sword, *a military weapon*
sŏle, *bottom of the foot*
soul, *the spirit*
sŭm, *the whole amount*
some, *intermediate number*
sŭn, *the daily luminary*

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt—mē, mět—pīne, pĭn.
nō, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll.

son (48) *male child*
stay er, (62) *a supporter*
stair, *a step*
stare, *to gaze*
steal, *to take without right*
steel, *hardened iron*
stile, *steps from an enclosure*
style, *manner of writing*
stake, *a post*
steak, *flesh broiled*
strait, *narrow*
straight, *not crooked*
sticks, *small pieces of wood*
styx, *a river*
suck er, *a fish*
suc cour, *assistance*
sweet, *pleasing to any sense*
suite, (34 & 94) *retinue*
tacks, *small nails*
tax, *an impost*
tail, *the end*
tale, *a story*
tare, *allowance*
tear, *to pull in pieces*
team, *a set of horses or cattle*
teem, *to abound*
tames, *makes gentle*
thames, *a river in England*
the, *an article*
thee, *thyself*
there, (24) *in that place*
their, (67) *of them*
through, (88) *noting passage*
threw, (67) *did throw*
throne, *seat of a king*
thrown, *did throw*
time, *measure of duration*
thyme, *an herb*
toe, *finger of the foot*
tow, *refuse of flax*
toil, *to train*
toll, *a rate or tax*
to, *a particle*
too, *likewise*
two, *one and one*
vale, *a valley*
vail, *a curtain*
veil, (67) *cover for the face*
vane, *a weathercock*
vein, (67) *a blood vessel*
vi al, *a small bottle*
vi ol, *a musical instrument*
wail, *to grieve audibly*
wale, *rising part in cloth*
wain, *a carriage*
wane, *decline*
waist, *the middle*
waste, *to destroy*
wait, *to stay in expectation*
weight, (67) *heaviness*
wave, *a billow*
waive, *to quit*
way, *a passage*
weigh (67) *to balance*
we, *plural of* I
wee, *small; little*
weak, *impotent*
week, *seven days*
would, (88) *wished to do*
wood, (66) *timber*
weal, *a pustule*
wheel, *a circular body*
ye, *plural of thou*
yea, *yes*
yoke, *to couple together*
yolk, *yellow of an egg*
you, *plural of thee*
yew, (71) *a tree*

Chas. W. Whitcomb.